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VOL. 22.

Ec- Will give prompt personal attention to all consignthe are of Naval Stores, Cotton, Spririts Turpentine, Rosin, Lar, Provisions, &c., &c., either for sale or shipment. Also, varding Merchandize, &c.

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Order of Publication. State of North Carolina, Richmond County, Please and Quarter Sessions, July Term, A. D.,

Petition for Dower.

MeNoul and others, il, one of the defendants in this case, ordered by the Court that adv. r isement be made nling of this petition, and that unnext term of this Court and plead or

fice in Rockingham, the 30th day of July, A. D. 1866. FRANK, SANDFORD, Cierk.

State of North Carolina, NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Gola D. Hewlett, Petition for Dower.

ptomber next, and plead or demur to this petishow cause, if any he has, why the prayer of the
half next be granted or the same will be taken and heard ex parte as to him.
Teste, ROBERT B. WOOD, Jr., Clerk New Hanover County Court.

State of North Carolina, BAMPSON COUNTY. Burt of Fleas and Quarter Session, May Term, 1866.

F Robinson, Adm'r, vs. Wm. D. Robinson and on, re the Court aforesaid, against Wm D. of others, to make real estate essets in his er or demur, or judgment will be taken against

W. A. MATTHIS,

8. T .-- 1860 -- X.

erve to suffer if they will not try the cele

PLANTATION BITTERS, recommended by the highest medical au-warra ted to produce an immediate benedingly agreeable, perfect y

thy appetite, it to change of water and diet. flects of dissipation and late hours. the system and enliven the mind. hasmatic and intermittent fever. breath and acidity of the stomach.

spenish and Constinution. or Complaint and Nervous Headache.

I preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Examine every bottle. See that ted metal cap over the top of each bot-

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

messages between the Queen, the l other parties, in order to ask : in case of war between England and this puting that possession, or in grappling after As soon would her commerce be allowed to upon the sea, as this great business tie be

NITTE STATES. ENGLAND AND THE ATLAN-

sumed national interest is involved. The Cholera Among the U.S. Troops at Tybee

The following is an extract of a letter from on and the steamer San Salvador, at Tybee Island, their escape from Hillsboro' jail, on Wednesday mah Ga., under date of July 24th:

of the members answered to their names. The cholera las done its work among them sure. They were so comtempted to escape they were fired into, and Wester, and so we used ley Watson was wounded, though not captured until the next day. He is now again in prison.—
It is all over now, and we used the same number before supper, and so we used ley Watson was wounded, though not captured until the next day. He is now again in prison.—
It is all over now, and we are in the state of the stip. The sights we used to see were too the stip. The sights we used to see were too the stip. The sights we used to see were too the stip. The sights we used to see were too the stip. The sights we used to see were too the stip. The sights we used to see were too the stip. The sights we used to see were too the stip. The sights we used to see were too the stip. The sights we used to see were too the stip. The sights we used to see were too the stip. The sights we used to see were too the stip. The sights we used to see were too the stip. The sights we used to see were too the stip. The sights we used to see were too the stip. The sights we used to see were too the stip. The sights we used to see were too the stip. The sights we used to see were too the stip. The sights we used to see were too the stip. The sight was also captured, and sent at Alamance son ratification meeting, or more properly speakthey Watson was wounded, though not captured all purposes, notwithstanding the evidence to-day ments.—
The wound is very severe, if not fatal. James times in the history. First came the Andy Johnson times in the history. First came the Andy Johnson times in the history.

Hawks was also captured, and sent at Alamance son ratification meeting, or more properly speakthey Watson was wounded, though not captured and purposes, notwithstanding the evidence to-day ments.

The wound is very severe, if not fatal. James times in the bistory. First came the Andy Johnson the beneathed the same to the state of the purposes, notwithstanding the evidence to-day ments.

The wound is very severe, if not fatal. James times in the bistory.

The wound is very

# Milmington

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1866.

STATE NEWS.

Jones' Spring.—Interesting Occasion.—We learn that Gen. Robert E. Lee, and family, Gov. Worth, and other distinguished gentlemen, will be at Jones' Springs, in Warren, on the 8th of

Ruleigh Sentinel. A GREAT ENTERPRISE. - We learn that the entire amount of stock necessary to build a Railroad from Charlotte to Atlanta, Georgia, direct, has been subscribed, and that the road will be at once

will doubtless attract an immense crowd.

D. K. McRae, Esq.-The friends of this gentleman were pleased to see his name, on yesterday, in the list of published pardons. We are glad to ceedings of the courts. A dispatch on the sublearn that he is practicing his profession in Memphis, Tenn, with success.

Hon. R. S. Donnell.-The many friends of this gentleman, who were aware of his recent extreme prostration by the disease from which he has long suffered, will be gratified to learn that his visit to the Healing Springs, in Virginia, has proved signally successful, so far, in effecting his relief and recuperation.

BURGLARY.—The barber shop of Lazzaro, on clamation, calling upon the good people of this Fayetteville street, was entered last night, and city to avoid with care all disturbances and collitwo or three watches, belonging to the proprietor, and nearly his entire stock of tonsorial imple- er members of the community to act with such ments, soaps. perfumery, &c., abstracted. Euments, soaps, perfumery, &c., abstracted. Eutrance effected by breaking open the shutter, and the city may not be tarnished, and the enemies of hoisting the window. Suspicion is entertained as to the guilty party.—Radeigh Sentinel.

rebuild the Eccles bridge, recently swept away by high water, and with such disastrous and heart-MENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, PRO- rending consequences. This bridge commands one forwarded to us by Messrs. Wal- of our principal thoroughfares, and the inconvenand, of Wilmington, who will pay revenue lience to which a large part of our citizens is subarges. All goods covered by insurance, jected on account of its destruction renders it important to hasten some means of crossing. And more than all, the ruins of the bridge he there to remind us daily of a sad and harrowing occurrence which is still too fresh in the minds of us all. The unfortunate pecuniary condition of our town precludes, we suppose, the possibility of now having a first rate bridge, but a cheap, substantial one we need badly.—Fay. News.

ENCOURAGING.—We have been informed that the new work of building a bridge across Cape Fear river is progressing rapidly, and that unless untoward circumstances occur to prevent it, there can successively in the Wilmington Journal, a be regular travel across it in the fall. We hope action the city of Wilmington, notifying the that every thing favorable will combine to hasten this much to be desired completion. We need the aid of every section to regain in some measure diet all who answer to their names. General the prosperity of Fayetteville; and the time has Baird says he will not permit the sheriff to arrest ak. Saneford, Clerk of our said Court at of- been when a brisk trade from Duplin, Sampson them unless he endorses the indictments. I hope and Wayne flowed into our streets. We fear that instructions will be sent to General Baird. Genemuch of that has been already dirverted to other ral Sheridan is absent from the city. The stores markets, but still a good deal may be yet counted are being closed on Canal street, as a difficulty is

on. - Fay. News. The energetic and working proprietor of the Cours of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term. 1866. Merchant Mills, notwithstanding the obstaeles which have confronted him, has already at the present time of writing (Friday), completed the several wounder repairs upon his property, rendered necessary by the recent freshet and the breaking of the dam, MOTION, it is ordered, by the Court, that publica- and is now at work, with a more durable and finshed in the City of Wilmington, for six weeks, ished piece of work to depend upon than before the City of Wilmington, for six weeks, the injury was done. We are glad of this on his Henry C. Hewlett, non-resident, to ap ear at the injury was done. We are glad of this on his term of this Court, to be held on the second Mon-account and for the sake of the many who are

> Weldon.-We glean the following items of local news from the State:

A colored U.S. soldier stopped at the Freed men's Hotel in that place, a few nights since, and, during the night, was robbed of \$50 by some of his sable brethren.

On Tuesday, a negro man was found dead under rather peculiar circumstances. When found, HEREAS, JOHN F. ROBINSON, Adm'r, has filed a he was lying bestele a mule with a leather halter tied around his neck, with one end attached to the yment of debts; and it al-pearing to the a Court that Wm. D. Robinson is a non-ordinary process of law cannot be served though for to patity said Wm. D. Robinson is a non-ordinary process of law cannot be served that he had placed the halter around his neck in order to s is, therefore, to notify said Wm. D. Robinat the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sesbe held for the County of Sampson, at the Court was thrown, and in that manner terminated his country, on the 3rd Monday of August next, and life.

A severe encounter took place, a few days since, on the farm of Colonel N. M. Long, near the town, between Mr. J. J. Wood and a freedman, in which the latter was badly cut.

The store of Mr. John Wynn was entered on Saturday night and robbed of money and merchandize to a considerable amount. Verily, Weldon is improving,

Religious Revival.—We learned from a gentle man who was in town from Washington, N. C. yesterday, that a great revival of religion is progressing there under the ministerial labors of Rev. RSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUBLED John S. Long. We also learned from him that weakness. Lassitude, palpitation of the heart, there is a good deal of sickness in Washington, a title distress after eating, topid liver, consti-

THE TRIAL OF FREEDMEN'S BUREAU SWINDLERS IN NORTH CAROLINA. - RALEIGH, N. C., July 31.-The General Court Martial trying the Freedmen's Bureau officers in North Carolina, to-day conclusupercede all other tonics where a healthy, ded the trial of General Whittlesey. The argument for the defence was delivered by his counsel, Charles Whittlesey, of Alexandria, Virginia.

MUSICAL MATTERS IN RALEIGH.—The Concert last night, at the Chapel of the Institution for the deaf, dumb and blind, was a complete success in every particular. The stage was tastefully decorated with garlands of evergreens and festooned with red and white drapery entwined, in the mids strong, the languid brilliant, and of which shone a white lone star emblematical of the unity, sovereignty and independence of North C.dhsaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, Carolina. The white hangings, we presume, were enculars and testimonials around intended to typify the purity of the Confederate cause, and the red, the blood of martyrs vainly shed. The amateur performers, male and female, both in vocal and instrumental pieces, executed their parts admirably, as was evidenced by the enthusiastic greeting and rapturous applause of an intelligent and fashionable audience, among vanced upon the assailants, when they were met to New Orleans with Gen. Butler to fight against whom were numbered the most accomplished and with a volley of pistol shots, bricks, &c., which at the rebels, and that he had no idea now of joinfascinating beaux et belles of our city. Indeed, the once induced a general alarm, and hence the ing in any insane and revolutionary movement. The New York Commercial noThe New York Commercial noThe Oneen the Oneen was particularly good—the operatic arias being new convention building were all dispersed at the his judicial capacity charged the Grand Jury to rendered in truly prima donna style. Verily, Madame Strackosch might have envied her rival American dispatches be tolerated on the line of the last Grant Britain would at once take armed in the beautiful little Scotch ballad, "Twas in a re ends, and we should busy our- mile of Edenbororo' Town " which she has the reputation of singing with peculiar sweetness and

exquisite melody. figure for the first and were at war with another of Great Britain were at war with a solution of Great Britain were at war with a solution of Great Britain were at war with a solution of Great Britain were at war with a solution of Great Britain were at war with a solution of Great Britain were at war with a solution of Great Britain were at war with a solution of Great Britain were at war with a solution of Great Britain were at war with a solution of Great Britain were at war with a solution of Great Britain were at war with a solution of Great Britain were at war were at which we cated musician and understands his profession killed. All the rest were negroes. soutributed to the wealth and power from its alpha to omega. He, together with the graceful and talented young ladies and his corps d upon the sea, as this great business tie be chain untouched. No evidence is necessary of gentlemen amateurs, afforded us a most delight-utter worthlessness of internal declarations, ful and intellectually harmonic entertainment last evening, which we should be glad to see repeated

Ral. Progress, Aug. 1st. Escaped Jail. - Four prisoners, freedmen, made and Thursday last. They were all ironed, but by

of I harday last, the Sherin of the County, passed. As a party, the Know-Nothings were with a posse, went in pursuit of two Watsons, notorious offenders, who escaped on the 22d. They something in the section of the course people there are a large of the section of the course people there are a large of the section of the course people there are a large of the section of the course people there are large of the course people there are large of the section of the course people there are large of the course people there are large of the section of the course people there are large of the course people there are large of the section of the course people there are large of the saw anything to equal this. It was a were overtaken by a small squad, and as they at ruled the city with violence, and these rioters discity were not content with the facts as they came them bury ten before break-tempted to escape they were fired into, and Wes-turbed every public assembly convened for politi-over the wires, but greatly exaggerated the state-

Ruleigh Sentinel

THE WAR OF RACES.

Fearful Riot Between Whites and Negroes\_At\_
tack on the Building\_Twenty-five Negroes Reported Killed\_Several Whites Killed and Inthe ported Killed\_Several Whites Killed and Inthe ported Research of this cath.

The telegraph were being rapidly killed.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.-Yesterday the Attorney General of this State and the Lieutenant August, on the occasion of the erection of a mon- Governor telegraphed the President, informing ument over Gen. Lee's daughter, who died there him of the violent incendiary proceedings and during the war. The exercises of the occasion, speeches at a republican negro meeting the night together with the presence of the great Chiestain | before, stating that a serious riot was feared; that the Governor had issued a proclamation calling an election to fill vacancies in the bogus convention, and was in league with the republicans, and asking if the President intended that the military forces of the United States should interfere to prevent the execution of civil process, to which the President replied from Washington as follows: To Albert W. Voorhees, Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana: The military will be expected to

> ANDREW JOHNSON. this morning. The Mayor issued the following proclamation:
> New Orleans, City Hall, July 20, 1866. Whereas, the extinct convention of 1864 pro pose meeting this day; and, whereas, intelligence having reached me that the peace and good order

> ceedings of the courts. A dispatch on the sub-

ject of the convention was sent to Governor Wells

of the city might be disturbed: Now, therefore, I, John T. Monroe, Mayor of the city of New Orleans, do issue this, my prosions; and I do particularly urge upon the youngthe reconstruction policy of President Johnson be not afforded the opportunity, so much coveted by REBUILDING.—We rejoice to perceive that the them, of creating a breach of the peace, and of town authorities are taking the initiatory steps to falsifying facts to the great injury of the city and

> I do further enjoin upon all good citizens to re frain from gathering in or about the places of meeting of such extinct convention, satisfied, from ecent dispatches from Washington, that the deiberations of the members thereof will receive no countenance from the President, and that he will sustain the agents of the present civil government. and vindicate its laws and acts to the satisfaction of the good people of the State.

> JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor. In an interview with the Mayor yesterday General Baird stated positively, "I would prevent the sheriff or his posse, or any State or civil officer, from interfering with the convention."

> The following dispatches were received Monday by Mr. W. H. C. King, editor of the New Orleans

Times, now in Washington:
New Orleans, July 30.—The Convention met at noon in the Mechanics' Institute. There are thousands of negroes around the building armed and other prominent loyalists, besides several with sticks and weapons. The grand jury will in-

LATER. Shooting has commenced between the negroes

several wounded. There were thirty convention-SECOND DISPATCH. New Orleans, July 30 .- The riot is quite serious; the negroes have commenced to shoot the police. Shots are being fired both inside and out-

side the Institute; perhaps twenty negroes and white men are killed, and many wounded. Among the latter are ex-Governors Hahn and Shaw. Dr. Dostie is killed. The negroes cut the throats of white men with razors. Some of the members of the Convention still remain in the hall barricaded. Some have been arrested and locked up. The military have not interferred. All the business houses are closed. New, Orleans, July 30-1:15 P. M.—The most

ntense excitement prevails at this writing. Inlist iminate firing is going on in common, Canal and Dryalls streets. Three negroes were killed on Dryalls street, and two on Common street. Two whites are reported wounded.

An immense police force is out, and using all efforts possible to quell the riot. A large number of negroes, armed in every conceivable manner, but principally with clubs, are assembled in front of Mechanics' Institute. The Mayor's proclamation is being well observed by the whites.

THIRD DISPATCH. side riot is suspended. The police have surroun- was submitted to the people and adopted by the ded the Convention building. An immense crowd is outside. The building is full of the members An attempt was made during the present month is outside. The building is full of the members

FOURTH DISPATCH. building was closely beseiged.

The inside party hung out a flag of truce, wherethe members. No sooner had they reached the isssued a proclamation reconvoking the dead Conroom than the parties outside opened an indis- vention. criminate fire. The flag is no longer respected, and every visible head from the building is fired dering elections to fill the vacancies in the restor-

continues. The police are behaving with the most exem-

plary-conduct, trying to prevent mobbing and to assemble on Monday last; but it is stated it bers thereof are being one by one arrested and of the elections.

confined. A little more order prevails. LATER. The Times' extra says the riot was occasioned taken by the President, and refused to meet with by one of the freedmen's procession this morning the radicals. One Mr. J. B. Bromley thought shoving a white man, tripping him. The police that no good could be accomplished by re-assemsupposed the white man had been struck, and ad- bling, and he is reported as saying that he went point of the bayonet, and the artilery planted at the effect that the officer of the State, who ensweeping range.

THE LATEST. New Orleans, July 30.—General Baird has issued a proclamation declaring martial law. Richard Cerus, the only child of Dr. Cerus, was

All is now quiet, and every citizen is at home.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

What Led to the Riot. The Latent Spirit of

New Orleans, Monday, July 30.

anded the troops on Tybee Island, and yesterday 80 some means managed to relieve themselves of the of the war, New Orleans has never labored under meeting was held on Friday night last, and consuch intense excitement as during the week just tributed to add to the excitement which was then

has already given full particulars of this gather. ing, and it only remains for me to add that although speakers were one and all loud and earnest in their denunciation of the Radicals and the course of Congress, they were otherwise moderate and conciliatory resolutions adopted were of the same nature, and several of the speakers plainly told the secessionists if any there were present who still clung to their great heresy that they were not wanted. The proceedings were conducted in a quiet and orderly manner, and although the number present was not as large as it would have been the meeting was a success. After this meeting Governor Welles' proclamation ordering the election of delegates from unrepresented parishes to the Constitutional Convention was issued. The Governor mailed the proclamation to his Private Secretary, from his plantation on Red River, and the Secretary of State refused to sign it and affix the official seal of the State. This refusal resulted in a hubbub in the court of conventioners, but they soon discovered a convenient deci-

Iournal.

sion of the Supreme Court to the effect that the signature was not necessary, and P. King Butler, the great King Bee of Louisiana Radicalism, prevailed on the Private Secretary aforesaid, to send the proclamation to the press. As I informed you last week, the Governor had been on the fence for some time back, and therefore the issue of the long-looked-for document surprised many who were confident in the opinion that he was opposed to reconstructing what they termed a revolutionary party. When at once it

tense excitement. It is well known that the object of the Convention is to disfranchise ex-rebels and franchise the freedmen. The Radicals have a majority in the Convention, in which they propose to follow the illustrious example of Congress in not admitting members who are opposed to their political connections. They claim to be the only true representatives of loyal inhabitants of the State, and intended to arrogate to themselves to decide who shall come in under a new election and who shall stay out. They were elected under the authority of Gen. Banks' Proclamation while the war was still raging, and some of them held certificates General Gordon Granger for Military Governor. signed on board of gunboats and in the camps of the Union army.

Of the meeting you have had telegraphic news, seen .it.

The hall of the House of Representatives was densely packed with an assembly composed mainly of freedmen, while on the stand was seated Ex-Gov. Hahn as presiding officer, P. King Butler, leading citizens. Outside the building in the street, a stand for speaking had been erected, around which was crowded several thousand of the unwashed freed, their white sympathizers and a few of the other white kind. I have heard Sumner, Stevens, and even Wendell Phillips speak their political sentiments; but never before did I the lips of Southern Union speakers. Gov. Hahn, for instance, proclaimed that the Government and the police at Mechanics' Institute, there are could not put down the rebellion until it called upon the blacks to fight against the rebels, and the white Unionists of the South are forced to call on them for assistance in restoring the Government after the end of the war. He was particularly violent in his denunciations, referring to Duncan Kenner, for instance, as a traitor too deeply dyed in treason for pardon, and saying that the poorest and most degraded black man on this Kenner's plantation was better qualified to hold office than he. Another speaker said the people of Louisiana were nearly all rebels and continued the war.

The women are rebels, the children are rebels, the men are rebels, and the only Unionists here are the Yankees and the niggers. The enthuissm of the audience was almost unbounded.

A torch-light procession by blacks, followed the meeting with martial music. They paraded the principal streets, cheering and hallooing until the wee small hours.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE GREAT RIOT. Important Order from the President.

The public are familiar with the objects and proceedings of the State Convention of Louisiana. and amending the Constitution of the State, and after remaining in session two and a half months, New Orleans, July 30, 3.15, P. M.—The out- almost a new Constitution was produced, which

of the Convention and negroes. The police are by some of the Radical members to revive the trying to get them out, but the populace is very belligerent. Dr. A. P. Dostie and John Hender of ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of son, Jr., were brought out dead and carried off the United States, and the President, Mr. E. H. in carts. It is doubtful if any will get out Durell, was requested to issue a proclamation reconvoking the body. When the Convention was first called only a portion of the State was within New Orleans, July 30, 3.25, P. M.—On the the Union lines, and therefore a great number of meeting of the Convention the populace surrounthe parishes were unrepresented. Mr. Durell, ded the building. An immense number of ne- taking the ground that when the Convention, on groes are inside and outside. The police and people soon became masters of the situation, and the any legal existence, and its members were out of office, refused to comply with the demands of the Radicals. A meeting was then called, and a Preupon the police ascended the stairs to protect sident pro tem appointed, as before stated, who

Governor Wells was solicited to issue writs or ed parishes, which he consented to do; but fixed It is not yet known how many are in the build- the day of election on the 3d of September next. ing. Arrests continue to be made, and the crowd | There were twenty-one unrepresented parishes in 1864 which were entitled to fifty-two representa-

tives. The radicals, however, were determined was their intention to adjourn until some day The president of the Convention and the mem-subsequent to the one appointed for the holding

There were a number of the members of the Convention of 1864 who coincided in the views action of the members of that Convention, subjected himself to a prosecution for perjury. He branded its members as "political apostates" ind military deserters; the meanest and basest of man-

The President pro tem., Mr. R. R. Howell, of the re-assembled Convention, it is stated, had been on a visit to Washington, and had received instructions from the radical members of Congress. Immediately upon his return to New Orleans a call was issued for a meeting of citizens Know-Nothingism -- Previous Political Meet. who were in favor of universal suffrage, of the reconstruction policy of Congress, and of amending the constitution of the State to give equal Since the days of Know-Nothingism or the close rights to all without distinction of color. This

son ratification meeting, or more properly speak- the blood of Union men, while the simple fact ing, the meeting ratifying Democratic nomination was that only two of the members had been serious, for the third time, re-nominated to-night for delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. It ously wounded, one of whom has since died. Are

was convened in Lafayette-square, where a plat- other paper stated that dead negroes were lying

Special telegram to the New York Herald. Radical Canards in Relation to the Riots\_Twenty Negroes Killed, Not Two Hundred\_Governor Hahn Wounded\_Deposition of Governoe Wells \_Desire of the People for a Military Government Again\_Gordon Granger Recommended.

Washington, July 31, 1866.—The statement tel. egraphed from New Orleans to the Tribune that over two hundred persons were killed in the recent riot in that city is an absurd fiction, doubt less concocted for political effect. The President has received full official accounts of the disturbance, which are corroborated by despatches received by gentlemen from New Orleans now in the cite. These accounts agree that but two white men-Dr. A. P. Dostie and John Henderson, Jr. -were killed. Governor Hahn and Mr. Shaw, a member of the Convention, were wounded, the latter severely, and may not live. A child was also killed accidently. Twenty negroes is the out-side number reported killed.

The origin of the disturbance dates back to the

meetings of the Reconstruction Committee of Congress last spring, and will be fully exposed in a short time. The immediate outbreak was caused by the overbearing conduct of the miscellaneously armed negroes called out by Governor Wells as military guard for the Convention.

Colonel Dostie positively denies having sent any such despatch to New Orleans as is attributed to him; but on the contrary, in conjunction with Mr. King, of the New Orleans, Times, and acting and the reconstructionists had their turn of inurgently telegraphed from here, urging the people in no particular to interfere with the assembling of the Convention. The President has virtually deposed Governor Wells by directing Hon. Andrew J. Herron, Attorney General of Louisiana, to preserve the peace and take all necessary steps to put down all revolutionary proceedings against the existing State government, and order ng the military forces of the United States to render him all needed assistance.

The citizens of Louisiana have very numerously petitioned the President for a restoration of the provisional government or the establishment of a military government, and propose the name of

The re-assembling of the Convention was opposed by Thomas J. Durant, one of the leading and most influential Union men in New Orleans. but to have fully appreciated it you should have and a radical. The more respectable body of Union people opposed the meeting.

> THE NEW ORLEANS DISPATCHES. New Orleans, July 31, 1866.—The Convention prisoners arrested during the day yesterday, were

eleased by General Baird last night. The casualties run up about thirty negroes killed and several white persons, including policemen, dangerously wounded.

Dr. Dostie, who was reported as mortally wounded, has since died. The city is still under martial law, and quiet yet remains to be collected about \$150,000.

prevails. The hall and vestibule of Mechanics' Hall pre- cially announced that the Jubiter Inlet light, on ent a sad appearance.

People are pursuing their regular peaceful avo
the east coast of Florida, has been re-established.

The light was first exhibited on the 28th of June, sent a sad appearance. cations to-day. The only place strictly guarded and will be thereafter from sunset to sunrise.

by the military is Mechanics' Institute. The following dispatch has just been received, city awaiting shipment to the different cemeteries and will be promptly executed:—
WASHINGTON, July 30, 1866.

To Andrew S. Herron, Attorney General of Louisiana :-You will call on General Sheridan, or whoever

If there is to be a convention let it be composed of delegates chosen from the people of the whole

The people must be first consulted in changing the organized laws of the State. Usurpation will

and thereby peace and order.

ANDREW JOHNSON. Attorney General Herron, Lieutenant Governor receive the report of the sub-committee. Voorhies and Mayor Monroe called upon General Baird, and laid President Johnson's dispatch before him. It was agreed that the Military Governor should occupy separate offices in the City Hall, the Mayor performing his usual functions.

Shortly after midnight a lot of negroes living on Victory street, in the Third district, shot at several passing citizens. They were arrested.—
One negro was badly shot through the body.

Second District—Thomas Wallace, tohn R. Kelly. Alternates—A. M. Kelly, Thomas H. Daniels.
Third District—I dmund Fontaine, John L. Maryc.
Alternates—Zepheniah Jones, John H. Gay.
Fourth District—Charles Bruce, E. W. Hubbard. Alternates—Control of the control of the co

No further disturbance is apprehended. New Orleans, July 31, 1866. The Grand Jury have found a true bill against some twenty-five members of the Convention, but the writs will not be executed until the city returns into civil hands.

Twenty-two policemen in all, were wounded yesterday, two of whom have died. Captain Loup was wounded in he leg. The Sergeant-at-arms of the Convention was also badly wounded. Many of the conventionists and others who are wound-

ed, will probably die. More than two hundred arrests were registered yesterday at the First district station, and a proportionate number were carried to the other district stations, all of whom, as was previously reported, have been released by the military gov-

From Washington...The Internal Revenue Law \_Stamps for Beer Barrels\_General Sherman Discovers that the Less a Man says in Wash-

prevent frauds on internal revenue.

Although many members of Congress voted the Philadelphia Convention. against' the increase of their salaries, it is pretty Governor Orr, Senators Perry, John L. Manwell established that every one of them has drawn ning, and J. B. Campbell were elected delegates

the extra pay. law, with the revision of the laws of a like charac- Simons and W. P. Shingler; third district, D. L. ter passed since July, 1861, has been completed at Wardlow and General S. McGowan; fourth disthe office of the Commissioner of Internal Reve- trict, S. M. Dankins and James Farrow. The deavored to change the government through the nue, and is now in the hands of the public print- convention then adjourned size die. able to commence the distribution of copies tomorrow, 2d instant, or the day after. Cotton and spirits turpentine shipped from the South in bond, the recent election in Kern county show that the under the Treasury regulations of October 9th, Democratic majority is 181. 1865, are subject to the old rules of tax.

> to-night with a serenade by the Twelfth infantry culties at the custom house; the officials here band. He made a brief response to the call of the claiming ten per cent. additional duties on the crowd, remarking that he had nothing to say ex- cargo because there is no reciprocity between this cepting that his home was at St. Louis, where he country and Siam. would be glad to see those before him, or on the plains, where he intended to go. He was a stranger here, and thought the less a man said in Washington the better, and as he was his own best Austin state that J. H. Bell, Secretary of State, ger here, and thought the less a man said in Washfriend, he would add no more than to express his has been notified by the President that the Legis-

> A large meeting was held at Grover's Theatre ernor Throckmorton will be inaugurated soon afto-night by the friends of Ireland, to defend the ter. restoration policy of the President, and to vindidate the recent enforcement of the neutrality laws. is notified orders will be given for the transfer of This meeting was an offset to the one lately held the State Government to the elected authorities. tation in its character.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

tion, \$1. Special Notices will be charged \$2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every charac ter, are charged as advertisements.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private charac-

ter, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

From the New York Watchman. THE BOYS IN THE GRAY.

When the sweet bells of liberty loudly were pealing,

Calling every true heart to the fray : Then poured forth from mountain and valley and city, Those dear Southern boys in the gray.

Vith hearts strongly beating, with banners proudly flying, They formed in stern battle array; desolved to defend the dear birth-right of freemen,

Before them they saw the proud foeman advancing, Behind them lay bathed in the light The stars of home, heaped high with the treasures Of everything precious and bright.

Those brave Southern boys in the gray.

Of everything precious and beight.
Should the spoiler rush in, and with wanton hand shiver.
Those altars where all their hopes lay?
No; not while these arms can stem the swift torrent,"
Cried the dear Southern boys in the gray. Swift they moved like one man, to the red field of slaugh-

ter; The foe quivered and quailed at the sight,

On that grandest of days when Manassaa was written in letters that glowed with the light.

And Northern cheeks paled and arms fell despaining, And blue-coass rushed swift from the fray; and the bells of the South pealed a long, merry chorus—'Hurrah for our boys in the gray! Oh! then, by the memory of victory's proud morning

By the glow of that one lustrious day;

Ve'll weave our bright chaplets, the g een turf adorning,

Of our dear Southern boys in the gray;

They fought and they fell—call me traitor, wretch, re-But I tell you, proud former to day.
The whole heart of the South beats proudly, beats fondly,
When it thinks of those boys in the pray.

th! yes, by that brother who bears in his bosom That death-dealing bullet you sent Whose blood, freely shed for justice, for country, Poured out like a pure sacrament; By all our brave broth rs and fathers and kinsmen, Who fought, bled, or died in the fra,

You may crush us and curse us, but memory will fondly Still cling to those dear boys in gay. Then bring the rich flowers from hill-lide and valley,

Then bring the rich nowers from hill like and valley, And palsied the lips that say "Navy."
The cowardly wretch who would rob of their homage.
The dead Southern boys in the gray.
Bring flowers the rarest, the fairest, the sweetest,
We can only weep o'er them and pray:

Only these flower-crowned grounds—'its all that is lef-Oh! these flower-crowned mounds—'tis all that is left us Of those dear Southern boys in the gray.

National Executive Committee.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The National Execuive Committee will be in session at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, from Friday, the 10th of August, until the meeting of the Convention. -They request that the full names of all delegates, with the post office address, shall be immediately forwarded, and that they will report in person on arriving in that city.

Delinquent Postmasters in the South.A Light House Re-established\_Interment of Union Soldiers.

Washington, August 1.-The Auditor of the Post Office Department is still engaged in forcing delinquent postmasters of the Southern States to settle their accounts with the government. There The chairman of the Lighthouse Board has offi-

Over twenty thousand coffins are now in this

designated for the burial of Union soldiers.

Rhode lakend Politics. PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 1.—The State Convention called by the Democratic State Committee may be in command, for sufficient force to sus- met yesterday and elected the following delegates tain the civil authorities in suppressing all ille- to the Union National Convention at Philadelgal or unlawful assemblies, who usurp or assume phia: William Beach Lawrence, Amasa Sprague, to exercise any power or auth rity without first Alfred Anthony, Ariel Ballou, Thomas Steele, having obtained the consent of the people of the James H. Parsons, James Waterhouse and Elisha R. Potter. Resolutions were passed denouncing

Congress and praising the President.

The Virginia Delegation. RICHMOND, VA., August 1.—The Central Committee reassembled to-day, and appointed a subcommittee to recommend a list of delegates to the The law and the constitution must be sustained, Philadelphia Convention. A resolution proposing to instruct the delegates to vote as a unit was indefinitely postponed. The meeting adjourned to

SECOND DISPATCH. RICHMOND, August 1.-At the evening session the sub-committee reported the following list of Hall, the Mayor performing his usual functions, and the Military Governor directing the movements of troops, in case of further rioting. It was supposed that the order for martial law will be rescinded upon the receipt of dispatches from Washington.

delegates, which was adopted without opposition:

Decegates at Large—W.l.iam C. Rives, John W Brockstone and C. Rives, John W Brock delegates, which was adopted without opposition:

> ternates—James Neblett, Robert Whitehead.
> Fifth District—William M. Treadway, James F. Shnson. Alterbates—William Martin, E. H. Keen. Sixth District—Dr. Samuel A. Coffman, A. H. H. H. Stuart. Alternates—John L. Anderson, John R. Mill y.
> Seventh District—Edgar Snowleb, Richard H. Parker.
> Alternates—B. H. Shackelford, Armisted Conta.

Lighth District -- Walker R. Staples, Wyndham Robertson. Alternates - A. C. Cummings, Robert Gibboney.

Delegates from Texas. GALVESTON, July 30 .- Hon. David S. Burnett. John Hancock, Lemuel D. Vaus and W. D. Ochiltree have been chosen delegates from the State at large by the Conservative Union Convention of Texas, which met at Nevasota on the 26th instant. The district delegates are represented as capable men, and include the Supreme Judges recently

South Carolina tonvention.

elected.

CHARLESTON, August 1.—The State Convention met at Columbia to-day. There was a very full WASHINGTON, August 1.—The printing bureau representation from the districts. Governor Orr of the Treasury Department is now printing ten was chosen president by acclamation. The conmillions of stamps of different denominations for vention adopted resolutions approving of the Prebeer barrels, as required by a recently passed law. sident's policy, as opposed to the radical course of It is supposed that this provision will materially Congress, and cordially accepting the invitation to unite with the conservatives of the country in

at large, and from the first district, A. J. Moses The compilation of the new internal revenue and Richard Dosie; second district, Thomas Y.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28 .- Official returns from

The arrival of the Silas Greenman, the first ship Lieutenant General Sherman was complimented that ever came here from Siam, has caused diffi-

thanks for the honor conferred upon him on this lature will be permitted to assemble without himdrance on the 6th of August, and also that Gov-

#### The Election.

Although but few returns have been received, and it is as yet impossible to form any reliable conclusion as to the result, sufficient indications are evident from the general paucity of he vote. We knew when the Convention forced upon our people a vote of such vast importance, without proper publication and distribution of the proposed Constitution, without time for its full and free consideration and discussion, that the people would manifest but little interest in the result. They have not had the time or opportunity of giving that attention to the matter its vast importance demanded, and they preferred to remain silent, than vote in ignorance on questions involving so much as those so hastily submitted by the late Convention.

So far as heard from, which returns we give below, the indications are that the amended Constitution will be rejected by a small vote, but as no returns have been received from points farther west than Salisbury, it is impossible to form a reliable conclusion. As the par excellence "loyal" press of the State were for the ratification of the Constitution its rejection will be seized spon by them as evidence of the disloyalty of North Carolina and as positive proof of opposition to the policy of President Johnson. Br what reason they will arrive at this conclusion it is difficult now to predict, but we have never known some editor, balked for many good reasons to prove just what would serve

For the first time since the end of the war, the people of this State have been permitted to vote without considerations of a national character to bias their ballots. No national politics had any influence in this election, except so far as the Convention was the creature of Executive appointment. Had that body, however, confined itself to the purposes for which the President caused it to be assembled, no question as to its authority would have arrisen, and the people of the State would have acquiesced in its legislation with the spirit manifested at the end of its first session. Composed for the most part by exhumed political fossils and accidental men, who had been thrown up from the bottom by the results of the revolution, they determined, as it was their last appearance upon the political stage, that in the face of the doubt of their birth, with the full knowledge that they did not represent either the writers or a majority of the voters of the State, they would, in humble imitation of their prototypes at Washington, amend the Constitution.

So far as the East is concerned, the unanimity with which the votes are cast against the Constitution is not owing more to any opposition to particular amendments or as to clearly formed doubts as to the authority of the Convention to amend the fundamental law of the State, as for a general mistrust of the majority of the the time or opportunity to inform themselves in regard to the important subject submitted to them, east their votes against the Constitution upon the ground merely of a want of confidence in the amending body.

there is no wish, even if there be any right to States are so unanimous in supporting the policy of the President or his administration, as those who have opposed the ratification of the amended But the President is fully advised as to who are interest. We have hope that wise and patriotic his friends in this State. A rejection by which will certainly be the case whenever it is submitted, might with 'equal propriety be construed into opposition to the Pre- sult of the deliberations of that body; for, on their presentatives of the same party which elected him only, but of the whole country. Vice President. The people of North Carolina have as little confidence in the majority of the late Convention, as the President of the United States has manifested in the present Congress.

The following is the result so far as we have heard of the state of the polls at several points in

the State:				
			RATIFICATION.	REJECTION
Raleigh, (clos	e of 2	d day.	103.	33
High Point, (	" a 1	st	15	45
Jamestown,	C .	* 1	24	55
Charlotte,	6 6		69	11
Goldsboro',	-		. 1	103
Hallsboro',	6.5			10
Salisbury,	64 61	d	125	65
Newbern,	" 3	d	23	186
Robeson County complete.			7	342

# Seventh Congressional District.

Montreville Patton, Esq., of Buncombe, and Gen. S. F. Patterson, of Caldwell, have been selected, by the District Convention which asembled in Asheville, on the 28th ult., as the delegates from the seventh Congressional District to the Philadelphia Convention. The alternates are Col. W. H. Thomas, of Jackson, and Col. R. W. Pulliam, of Buncombe.

# Newspaper Matters.

The Fayetteville News, after a few weeks suspeneditorial charge of Messrs, J. H. & H. L. Myrover. The News under its new proprietors, fully sustains amendment I heartily concur." its former reputation, and bids fair to supply the regret to every North Carolinian. We wish these gentlemen most abundant success.

Col. S. D. Pool has retired from the editorial charge of the Goldsboro' News, Mr. J. B. Whitaker resuming the entire proprietorship. We part uninteresting, and will enable "he who runs," to tion is rejected. with Col. Pool with regret, who retires on account understand its meaning.

tion of hostilities, has fully satisfied us that we large majority. sissippi, Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas, how following : the war was carried on within their borders, and they will point you to burning cities, desolated or the women and schilden robbed of even their very clothing, and subjected to the cruel treatment of a licentious soldiery. When the war terminated by the unconditional surrender of the South, we looked in vain for any exhibition of magnanimity on the part of the North towards us. We had fought as no people had ever fought before; we had tested their manhood to its fullest extent; had compelled them to put forth their entire reserves, but overwhelmed by numbers, we acknowledged defeat, and accepted the situation promptly and in good faith. After such a contest, with such a people, would it not have been true manliness on the part of the victors to have said, we believe what you say: we want no guaranty for the future, but let us join hands and together build up your ruined country and strive to forget the horrors of the past. Such action on their part would have allayed all strife and ill feeling : would have restered the Union as it was in the early days of the republics, and an honorable enemy would have so acted. It was not done, and the conviction is forced upon us, that the feeling entertained towards the South by a majority of the Northern people, as expressed in Congress and through their newspapers, is one of undying hate. We are satisfied it is their wish, if not their purpose, to precipitate a conflict between he two races at the South. Witness the recent riot in New Orleans; speeches of the most incendiary character were made to large crowds of negroes. the natural effect of which would inevitably bring on a collision between the blacks- and whites. It did so, and the result is before the country, for men composing the Convention itself. Many the deplorable results of which the Repubintelligent gentlemen, who have not had either lican party is alone responsible. If such a It must terminate in the entire annihilation of suggested by it. Although the letter was written charged the negro race. They cannot become the equals with special reference to the Philadelphia Conven-Should the amended Constitution be rejected, act of man; God made them as they are, and all weight upon the question of the legitimacy of the cial, and in proportion to population enables her to vie sing Hall, on Christian street, below Tenth, which prescribed in the Constitution itself, call a sake of power and the triumph of party, would North Carolina. Convention for the purpose of making such not hesitate to deluge the land in blood? Exper From the premises laid down by the learned by those of any quarter. Recovering from the amendments thereto as a majority of the rience has shown conclusively that they care noth- Judge, we think the conclusion irresistible, that people, after a full and mature consideration ing for the negro except so far as he can be used the late so-called Convention had no existence in perseverance, they have arisen, and are gradually, held yesterday to protest against the establishment may, through their legally chosen representatives, to effect purposes of their own. When they can law. He says: decide upon. In the mean time, the old Constitution under which we have lived since 1835, will

make no further use of him, he will be east aside
tution under which we have lived since 1835, will

and left to die like a dog on the nearest daughill.

"The title of a conqueror is necessarily inconsistent type, beginning to attain their former position by which and left to die like a dog on the nearest daughill.

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The title of a conqueror is necessarily inconsistent type, beginning to attain their former position by which and left to die like a dog on the nearest daughill.

The title of a conqueror is necessarily inconsistent type, beginning to attain their former position by which they were distinguished as a commercial people previous by the people themselves, to express and execute their to the war. They are not content with the attainment of held. be in force except so far as it has been modified This is their affection for the negro, and the effect will. be in force except so far as it has been modified by the Convention in reference to our national status. Unless upon an adverse decision of the States will be the utter extinction as at present, will be the utter extinction.

Suppose Court all the legislation of the Court all the co Supreme Court, all the legislation of the Convention, will be in full force and effect, so that neither the crganic law of the State nor the acts and orthe crganic law of the State nor the acts and orthe crganic law of the State nor the acts and orthe crganic law of the State nor the acts and orthe crganic law of the State nor the acts and orthe crganic law of the State nor the acts and orthe convention, and such governments in harmony with the Constitution, and such governments in harmony with the constitution in harmony with the constitution of the Convergence of those States, the out of the United States steem of the United States steem of the United States steem of the United States of the crgamic law of the State nor the acts and ordinances of the Convention would be disturbed dinances of the Convention would be disturbed by now in power can be shorn of their majority in but this right and duty of the people of the several States and and abounding with men of the first business talents, she board. by the rejection of the Constitution by the people.

Certainly all that the Convention has done in obedience to the wishes or policy of the President,

Deprived of all representation in the national disconnection of the Convention has come."

But this right and duty of the people of the several states are accommonly will, in the course of time, draw into her busy vortex the Constitution and laws of the United States have been much of the trade which has berefore found its way restored and established; and, from the nature of the United States must determine the Constitution and laws of the United States have been much of the trade which has berefore found its way restored and established; and from the nature of the United States must determine the Constitution and laws of the United States have been much of the trade which has berefore found its way restored and established; and from the nature of the United States must determine the Constitution and laws of the United States have been much of the trade which has berefore found its way into other ports.

The we althy planters of our own and our sister State. councils, with no voice in the making of laws that disturb. No people within the limits of the United bear most heavily upon us, we can only stand with the chief executive efficer, whose constitutional outy it is bear most heavily upon us, we can only stand with to see that the laws are faithfully executed, it is the officer produce to our port for shipment; feeling is estimated at about \$20,000. death, is being waged between our patriotic President on one side, and radicalism on the other. Constitution. Papers in this State will doubtless | The only glimmer of light amid the thick darkattempt to torture such a decision into hostility to ness around us, is the anticipated action of the the President, in as much as the Convention Philadelphia Convention. We look forward to which proposed it was elected under his direction. the action of that body with the most intense

Religious Liberty In North Carolina.

counsels will prevail; that there will be such an

of all true patriots throb with anxiety for the re-

In our issue of the 3d inst., we published with- community. out comment, an article entitled, "Religious Lib-State of North Carolina," signed by Moses S. istic of their future course. Isaacs, as Secretary in behalf of the Executive Committee of that Board, and dated New York, July 23d, 5626 (1866.)

We should have exposed in the same issue in which this address appeared, the singular misap- 2 Federal Point. prehension of the writer, but presumed our views 3 Masonboro' Sound. were well understood. We had published but a 4 Middle Sound...... short time before, with our unqualified endorsement, the very able letter of Judge Mauly to his tion on the Constitution of the State, in which 9 Upper Black River..... letter is found the following distinct and emphatic 10 Lower Black Biver...... approval of the amendment made by the Conven- 11 Piney Woods ..... 2 tion of 1861 to the section of the Constitution re- 12 Long Creek . . . ferred to in this address. Judge Manly says: The disqualification for office on account of religious disbelief, was amended in 1861, so as to admit to office persons of the Jewish faith. This amendment has been incorporated in the new Consion, has re-appeared under the proprictorship and stitution, as will be found by reference to the

Had the writer of the address informed himself Rowan-For Ratification, 378-Rejection, 137. Halifaxplace of The Observer, the disappearance of which as to the history of the section of our Constitution from the list of papers of the State, is a source of on which he has commented with so much unnecation, 52-Rejection, 333. cessary bitterness, he could not have failed to perceive how strangely he has misapprehended the county, state that the vote in that precinct was as folpurpose and meaning of that section as it now lows: Ratification 0; Rejection 204. We are further adstands—a brief history of that section will not be Richmond, so far as heard from, the amended Constitu-

WE do not know that we have ever been so deceived or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this State."

as in our former estimate of the character of the The Convention of 1835 amended this 32d sec-Northern people. We knew them to be shrewd, ac- tion by striking out the word protestant, and insertive, energeticand persevering, addicted somewhat, ting in its stead, the word christian, and striking when the dollar was concerned, to a habit (of what is out the word either, after the words "divine augenerally known as sharp practice) of getting the thority." This change of the word protestant to upper hand in a trade, or the advantage in a bar- christian, was made to admit Roman Catholics to gain. This characteristic or practice, however, office, who in the opinion of many were excluded istering of the poison, but our informant who was just we thought belonged almost entirely to a certain by the use of the former word, and the word from the scence of suffering, writes that he is fully perclass, and that the majority of their people pos- "either" was stricken out as redundant, and there- suaded that poison was infused into the cooking. sessed higher attributes of character, and were fore useless. With but a very few exceptions the moved by more generous impulses. We gave talent and harmony of the Convention of 1835 Tax under Schedule B. Act of Convention, as rendered in them credit for some virtues, but their actions favored the amendment, and it was adopted, after and paid to the Sheriff of said county, was: toward us during the war, and since the termina-toward us during the war, and since the termina-an able and exceedingly interesting debate, by a For State purposes was....... The same for County purposes.

did them great injustice. Take, for example, the The section as amended in 1835 remained as manner in which the war was waged on their part. part of the Constitution of this State until the History is searched in vain for a parallel to it in year 1861, when it was amended by the Convenwanton barbarity and fiendish cruelty. We ex- tion of that year by entirely striking out the words pected, when our troubles commenced, to contend "or the truth of the christian religion," and amendagainst an energetic, persevering, but a civilized ing the next succeeding part of the section "or people; we made no calculations for a barbarous the divine authority of the Old or New Testa-Total July and yearly Tax warfare. We expected to meet as man to man, ment," so that it should read, "or the divine auopenly, squarely, and to " fight is out on that line;" thority of both the Old and New Testaments."we thought, of course, that the known usages of The section so amended and then adopted, is the war, we mean civilized warfare, would be rigidly same which was submitted as part of the Constituobserved. But, alas, for our delusion. Ask Mistion by the late Convention, and is in the words

"No person who shall deny the being of Almighty God, or the divine authority of both the Old and New Testa-ments, or who shall hold religious opinions incompatible homes, churches descerated, and helpless with the freedom or safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in any department of the State.

> is made to the religion or faith of the Israelitethe Old Testament and the New Testament are referred to, and he who believes in the divine anthority of either is qualified, so far as his religious opinions are concerned, for any office in this State-disbelief in, or denial of the divine authority of the New Testament works no disqualification for office, provided the person believes in, or does not deny the divine authority of the Old Testament : and so rice versa. There must be a denial of the divine authority, not only of the but of both, to disfranchise.

It is sufficient, however, to say, that the existthe Convention of 1861, after the sense of that body had been taken on a direct proposition, that

#### Judge Curtis' Letter.

We called the atention of our readers a few party, it needs no prophet to foretell the result .-- to submit, to-day, a few reflections that have been

mine when that time has come."
"As commander-in-chief of the army and mavy, and is cial duty of the President to know whether a rabellion has been suppressed, and whether the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States has been conpletely restored and tirmly established."

# The Wilmington Dispatch.

Col. John D. Barry, having sold out his entire By us they have never been sent away unladen. patch to Messrs. Robinson, Smith and Baker, has our Legislature of the Howard amendment, uprising of conservative sentiment throughout the sincerely regret that Col. Barry has left the editorial of our presperity and industry. corps. Associated intimately with him for nearly land as will sweep away all opposition. The hearts four years of service in the Army of Northern Virginia, it was pleasant to continue a compan- the Medical Pirecter of this Military Department, in the sident, as that amendment was proposed by re- action depends the advation, not of the South ionship thus inaugurated and cemented in the civil pursuits of life. Our best wishes attend him in his future undertakings. He has, as he certainly deserves, the universal good-will of this

We extend the right hand of fellowship to the erty in North Carolina," being an address by the new editors and proprietors, and we sincerely Board of Delegates of American Israelites, direct- hope that the past pleasant relations existing be ed "To the Friends of Religious Liberty in the tween the Dispatch and Journal will be character-

> THE ELECTION.—The following is the official report in full for New Hanever County : PRECINCTS. 1 Wilmington 5 Topsail Sound. 7 Rocky Point ..... 13 Caintuck

Wake County-For Ratification, 574-Rejection, 328 phraseology now used in Art. V., Sec. 1. In this Iredell-For Ratification, 685-Rejection, 130. Mecklenburg (in part)-For Ratification, 225-Rejection, 53. Majority for Rejection, as far as heard from, 260. Nash-For Batification, 79-Rejection, 270. Wilson-For Ratification,

> Special advices from a friend in Wadesboro', Richmond vised that in the counties of Stanly, Union, Cabarrus and

the day following the majority of those present were taken sick, all alike, and that several have since died. The conclusion which has since been arrived at, is that these results were produced by poison.

The number of persons present at the marriage, (including the blacks of the household) is estimated at fortyseven -forty-three of this number were affected similarly The perpetrator of the design has not as yet been discovered, nor are there any certain proofs as to the admin-

TAXES OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY .- The first of July

The Taxes listed on Real Estate and Incomes, for the year 1865, but payable in 1866, for State \$16,456,48 12,312 60

BISHOP ATKINSON .-- A letter from this distinguished disays: "I know you will be glad to learn that my health anything superior to this, let him less greatly improved already." The many friends of the forth and forever hold his peace. Bishop will be delighted at this announcement.

Rat. Sentinel.

The friends of this eminent and zealous divine, and the numerous churchmen of the Diocese over which he so ably presided, will be highly gratified with the announcement made above. The failing health of the venerated Bishop was a cause of much anxiety to his numerous friends, and Good Results of the Bounty Act...The President for the purpose of restoring his shattered health he was prevailed upon to go abroad. We are happy to see it sta-No reference whatever is made in this section ted that the object is in part accomplished, and hope that to the Christian religion, other than the same that he may soon be fully restored to that healthful condition which will enable him to prosecute vigorously the labor of love, of his high calling,

> HOMICIDE OF A NOTORIOUS PEGRO NEAR NEWBERN, N. O .- Our Newbern exchanges of a recent date, come to hand containing intelligence of the homicide of Hardy McAllister, a notorious negro from this county. The homicide was committed on Thursday, the 2d inst., about three gain one. To be sare they may promise to rob

miles from Newbern. Our readers will recollect that some time since we published a letter from a correspondent residing near Lillington. New Panover county, containing an account of a be wanting. recent depredation by this negro. The letter stated that he (McAllister) set fire to the house of Mr. J. G. Walker, ing from any appointment under it all persons New, but also of the Old Testament, not of one, a quiet, peaceful and inoffensive citizen, and upon the ap- who were engaged in the rebel service, civil, milpearance of Mr. Walker, in endeavoring to escape from itary or naval. Thus the President can select no his burning building, shot him, wounding him in both officer for the army from the States lately in rebeling phraseology of this section was adopted by arms. Stealing the horse of Mr. Hector McAllister, a lion. gentleman living in the neighborhood, he left the coun-

Jews should not be excluded from office in this him. Among the party was the young man, Mr. J. J. State on account of religious faith; and to say Woodcock, who directed the shot which caused McAllisthe least of it, there was gross carelessness on the ter's death. The party in parsuit traced the thief to Newpart of the Executive Committee of the Board of bern, and learning of his whereabouts, after arriving at that place, they called on Justice Osgood to procure American Israelites, in jumping to a conclusion a warrant for McAlister's arrest. No officer being at so antagonistic alike to the history and the true hand, Mr. Woodcock was constituted special constable, construction of this section. The section, as quotient and was authorized to apprehend the thief. The party then proceeded to the Depot where the negro was when, ted in the address of the committee, is a part of upon seeing them, he ran and endeavores to escape. He the present Constitution of this State—made so was commanded to stop repeatedly, but not he ding the command. Mr. Woodcock fired at his legs thus endeavornish a fruitful source of comment. For predical vention simply re-adopted it with at the alteration of a single word.

In snot raining to take effect, and seed and wanton expenditure of the public money this again, the ball this time taking effect and producing a wound of which he died in a very few minutes.

The National Union Executive Committee have by the Convention of 1861, and the recent Con- ing to stop him. The shot failing to take effect, and seeday, and after an examination of many witnesses, the

jury rendered a verdict to the effect that "the deceased came to his death by gun shot wounds, inflicted by special of the Convention. days since, to the very able letter of Judge Curtis, days since, to the very able letter of Judge Curtis, or larceny, he refusing to submit to the law, and in our the number and character of the members, the lican party is alone responsible. It such a course of action is persisted in by that formerly of the U. S. Supreme Court; we propose opinion is a case of excusable homicide."

The next morning, Mr. Woodcock returned the warrant vention with framed the Constitution.

of the whites; they cannot be made so by any tion, it enunciates principles that bear with great business interests of our city are almost wholly commer-

Fouth Carolina, are beginning to find it to their interest large amount of cotton was consumed. The loss

Yessels from numerous ports in the Old World, have had failed to procure a cargo in wighbouring ports,-

interest in the Wilmington Daily and Weekly Dis- Indications of a prosperous and unprecedented fall to-day. trade are numerous. With a fair proportion of the trade of our own 30 ste, and that of the majority of the neigh-

> CUARANTING. We find the following order, issued by Charleston papers of Tuesday last:

DEPARTMENT OF THE CAROLINAS, Medical Diffector's Office, Charleston, S. C., Ang. 4, 1866.

[CIRCULAR, ] All vessels arriving in this Department, having cleared from New York, must be Quarantined till fifteen (15) days shall expire from date of clearance, when they will be all-lowed to pass, provided there is or has been no sickness the Penitentiary there.

lowed to pass, provided there is on board, and the vessel is clean.

CHARLES PAGE. Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Director.

Mr. Faison Declines being a Candidate for the Legislature.

HARRELL'S STORE, N. C., August 1, 1866.

Reference having been made to me in some late policy. The explanation is that the commission to William F. Johnston, of Pittsburg, was misdiissues of your valuable paper, by "Country Citi- rected, and fell into the hands of a "Radical zens," and "North Carolina," no doubt, some Union man of the same name in this city, who response will be expected. For the favorable would not neglect the opportunity to express his opinious and generous appreciation of one so humble, as they have seen proper to express, I now make grateful acknowledgement, and regret of Mexico here has been officially informed that to say that domestic considerations, at present, the Liberals assaulted the fortified garrison of compel me to decline the honor which they, if Acapulco at the third line of defence on the mornnot the county, might confer. Besides, if cir- ing of July 22d, but were repulsed, and pursued cumstances of this kind were otherwise, I could not some distance, leaving the dead body of their commander in the hands of the Imperialists. allow myself obtruded into consideration for the place of a representative in violation of the esteem I have for the present incumbent, Dr. Hawes, who, far as I know, has been guilty of no disregard for fined to the newly arrived troops from New York. the interests of his constituency, nor has expressed publicly, at least, any purpose of retirement. It occurs to me too, were it constitutionally practi-

have had two sessions of different bodies legisla- unaccompanied by any one, on the steamer George ting for us this year, who should have provided Leary, from Baltimore. He proceeded at once to for every pressing legal necessity. And the Con- the fortess, and has remained there all day in close the ordinance of secession, and if deemed indis- seemed to make Mr. Davis rather anxious concernpensible to restore representation, to adopt the ing his anticipations of a release, or a speedy ac-Constitutional amendment of Congress in regard quittat when tried. to slavery, (which I regret they ever did do) and with Col. Pool with regret, who retires on account of his health and business which compel him to be absent from Goldsboro' a great part of his time. We hope the News, under the change in its management, will continue in its popularity and unsefulness.

Another history of the war is announced to appear simultaneously in England and America, by leave the ficient for the fulfillment of this purpose, and the necessary expense thus incurred, would have borne lightly upon a people otherwise weighted down management, will continue in its popularity and unsefulness.

Another history of the war is announced to appear simultaneously in England and America, by leave the ficient for the fulfillment of this purpose, and the necessary expense thus incurred, would have borne lightly upon a people otherwise weighted down metants of the facts of the case, as communicated by where hundreds would have met the expense abuse of '64, 107; do of '64,

safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office in Sampson county, during the week past, and that on solutely necessary. Even if the important alterations in our Constitution to be submitted to the people to-morrow, were upon the whole more acceptable, it would not be amiss to reject them as stern rebuke for acts in some respects transcending the commission, to the delegates, and as an admonition from the people to all future bodies tracts considerable interest as appears from the efforts be of the kind, to stick to their text. No disrespect from this county is intended. But I only designed brief reply to my kind personal, I trust as well as political friends, who have been pleased to al- terday. lude to my name in connection with the approaching session of our State Legislature, and in a style, too, quite beyond my merits. Again I will express my warm appreciation of their good opinion and refer them to the many others in the County, who, with far better qualifications, can yield to their

wishes without impediment. Respectfully, S. J. FAISON.

NEAR KENANSVILLE, N. C., July 30th, 1866.

Editors Journal-GENTS: As I was walking over my father's farm this morning, I saw a stalk of cotton measuring thirty-six inches, on which there were one hundredand sixty well defined bolls and forms, besides numerous buds, &c. If any one can show anything superior to this, let him speak or hence- York, but it is not known whether he was a naturalized cit-

This was cultivated without the aid of any foreign fertilizers. Yours respectfully,

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

# and his Appointments... The Philadelphia Con-

vention, etc. Washington, August 5.—The number of beneficiaries of the so-called equalization bounty act will, it is found, be so inconsiderable in proportion to the number of claimants and expectants that the measure will, instead of popularizing Congress, bring down upon it flerce denunciation. For every one who receives the bounty twenty others will be disappointed. The Radicals may lose twenty votes by the measure where they will the treasury to a greater extent next session, but

the equivalent for additional pay for members, without which a majority could not be obtained, will The new army bill contains a provision exclud-

The President is expected now, or immediately after the adjournment of the Philadelphia Convention, to make some vacancies in various offices in the Northern States, and fill them by the appointment of national Union men. Therefore there is much pressure upon the President for offices, from the highest to the lowest grade.-Some of the more lucrative Federal officers in this

district will probably undergo a reform. The list of appropriations by Congress at the late session is, by law, to be completed and published by the clerk of the House of Representatives within thirty days after the close of the sesnish a fruitful source of comment. For prodigal

A jury of inquest was held over the body on the same taken rooms at the Continental Hotel, Philadel-

# Burning of a Proposed Cholera Hospital in Phil-

phia. PHILADELPHIA, August 4.—The old Moyamenshould the amended Constitution be rejected, fact of man; God made them as they are, and an and we sincerely trust such is the case, the peo- the appliances of art cannot undo his work. But late State Convention, which it is asserted derived with any city throughout the Southern country. Her hospital, and recently taken possession of by the was used during the war by the Government as a ple can, at such time as they desire, after the forms what must be thought of a people, who, for the its powers solely from the people of the State of Merchants have displayed an enterprise and energy what must be thought of a people, who, for the its powers solely from the people of the State of Merchants have displayed an enterprise and energy Board of Health as a cholera hospital, was set on Merchants have displayed an encerpose and which, in a business point of view, has been unsurpassed fire at three o'clock this morning. The adjacent shock experienced by our recent sanguinary civil lower portion of the hall. An indignation meetscrife, by their indomitable will and industrious ing of the residents of the vicinity of the hall was but surely, with the assistance of their unconquerable of a cholera hospital there. The hall was one of

> Arrival of a French Gon Boat. New York, August 4 .-- The French gunboat La Megre has arrived at this port. She reports hav-She also reports the Bienville to have been at

Fire at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI August 4 - The Franklin cotton mill situated at the corner of Third and Smith streets.

CINCINNATI, August 4.—Benjamin Eggleston, of arrived from time to time, and in some instances after they the first district, and R. B. Hays, of the second district, were nominated for re-election to Congress by the Union Convention which met in this city

A Defaulting Salesman. New York, August 4.—A Wall street salesman retired from the editorial charge thereof. We boring districts of South Carolina, we may then well boast of a large sugar refining company is said to be

a defaulter to the amount of \$80,000 to \$120,000, and fled to California on Wednesday with \$50,000. Cholern Ravages in New York and Victnity.

New York, August 5.—There were twenty-five cases of cholera and ten deaths from the disease yesterday. The mortality of the week from cholera in this city and adjacent islands is nearly two hundred.

eight new cases of cholera occurred on Friday in About an average number of cases are reported

on Governor's Island. The disease is thought to have somewhat abated on the Island. Pennsylvania Politics. Philadelphia, August 5.—The Press of to-day

publishes a sarcastic letter from one William F Johnston, spurning his nomination as collector of this port and much abusing the President and his views.

San Francisco, August 4.—The imperial consul

Cholera at New Orleans.

New Orleans, August 3.—There have been ten new cases of cholera in two days, principally con-

Visit of Charles O'Conor to Jefferson Date. FORT MONROE, July 31.—Charles O'Conor, Esq., cable, that it would be well to suspend legislative principal counsel of Jefferson Davis, arrived here action in this State, for a season at least. We rather unexpectedly this morning at an early hour, vention, indeed, assumed a much larger share of consultation with his client. The precise nature labor than the people ever intended it should per- of his visit is unknown, except that the recent reform. Called explicity (as I understand) to repeal port of the Judiciary Committee to Congress has

#### LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

Registration in Baltimore, &c. BALTIMORE, Aug. 8th, 1866.
The registration of votes has been commenced. It is

of the kind, to stick to their text. No disrespect ing made by many, heretofore excluded on the ground of whatever to our able and esteemed delegation disloyalty, to obtain registration. The status of political parties in the City and State will depend much on the result of registration. Thomas Swann, Jr., son of Governor Swann, died yes

From Maine.

PORTLAND, Mr., Aug. 8th, 1866.
The Democratic Convention met to-day. E. F. Pillsbury was unanimously nominated for Governor.

From New York\_Things in General.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8, 1866. The Tribune's Ottowa special dispatch says that Mr. Galt, Minister of Finance, has resigned, owing to a defference with his colleagues on the Lower Canada school question.

The Superintendent of the Metropolitan police has re-

ceived information leading him to believe that there is complicity between the detectives and counterfeiters. nouncing that a sailor on that steamer was seized by the

Prussian authorities, in the port of Bremerhaven, and pressed into service. The sailor was shipped in New 12cn.
Mr. Funk, late Mayor of Muscatine, Iowa, was also seized lately by the Austrian authorities, while on a pleas-

The Tribune's Leavenworth special dispatch says that the Indians are committing raids on the Kansas border, murdering the people and committing outrages generally

ure tour, and forced into the ranks.

#### BY THE OCEAN CABLE.

Later from Europe. NEW YORK, Aug. 8-12 M.

The Herald has received the following special dispatel through the Cable, dated LONDON, Aug. 5th, 1866. Before the agmistice had been extended to Bavaria the Prussian army had moved rapidly and secured a good footing. They are forcing a paper currency upon the

tez. The Baden troops left it yesterday, and the Wurtem berg troops will leave it on the 8th inst. The river Rhine has been re-opened. During the last three days the Austrians have been

people. By agreement the Prussians are to occupy Werz-burg, but the Bavarians are to retain the fortress o' Men-

pouring into Tyrol via Bavaria to the number of 40,000. The Italian Navy is to be re-organized.

The Irahan Navy is to be re-organized.

The court martial, in the case of Admiral Perseno, who recently commanded the Italian fleet, is progressing.

A new Italian loan has been ordered.

Since the beginning of the truce a part of the Switch roops which were guarding the Italian border have b

LATER.

London, Aug. 6-Evening.-Consols closed at 874. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6-Evening .- The sales of cotton to-

day were 8,000 bales. The market is flat, and has de-

#### OUR MID-NIGHT DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8. The President has appointed H. E. Peck as Minister resident and Consul General at Hayti.

> Fire at Saratoga. SARATOGA, Aug. 8.

The Columbian Hotel was burned last night; loss estimated at \$50,000. Insured for \$30,000 From Boston. Boston, Aug. 8, 1866.
The Johnson Convention at Fanuel Hall to-day was attended by over seventeen hundred delegates. The Hom Saltonstall was elected President. Among the Vice Pre

#### sidents are Judges Curtis and Abbott, Gen. Couch, Levi Woodbury, Geo. S. Hillard and others.

From Europe. The steamship Java, from Diverpool on the 28th, with dates via Queenstown to the 29th, has arrived.

There has been no further disturbance of the peace in London. The Reform League had called a meeting at Hyde Park on the 30th, with the alleged consent of the government, but the Minister declared that no such conent had been given, and warned the League against holding the meeting. The League admitted the misunder-standing, and resolved to abandon the meeting at Hyde Park, and will hold it instead at the Agricultural Hall, at Yark, and will note it instead at the Agricultural Hall, at I-langton. The government gives its assent to the meeting at Princess Hill or any other appropriate spots, but will not ollow the Royal Parks to be used for that purpose until the question of right shall have been determined.

The Government gave notice in the House of Commons for the proposity of the renewal of the behaves corpus in

for the necessity of the renewal of the habeas corpus in Ireland. reland.

The truce expired on the 27th of July, but was prolonged until the 2d of August, but a four week's armistice was concluded commencing from the latter date.

It is also announced that peace preliminaries had been signed and had reached Vienna for ratification by the Emperor of Austria. The union of the German States was not included in the armistice, and hostilities between them and Prussia continued.

The suspension of hostilities between Austria and Italy

commenced on the 25th of July. LONDON, July 29, via QUEENSTOWN. The French gunboat Danton has been ordered to get ready for sea immediately; destination unknown. Rumors are current that if Frankfort does not pay the

#### forced contribution money, the city will be closes and The Italian government has determined upon an enquiry into the causes of the late naval defeat.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Aug. 7th. The Johnson State Convention to-day appointed Thos. Ewing, Lewis D. Campbell, Jas. E. Steaman, Wm. 8, Broesbrick, Jas. A. Gurgor, M. R. Waite, A. C. Scoville, and Thos. Sharlock delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

Markets.

BALTIMORE, August 8-6 P. M. Flour is quiet-Howard Street \$10. Wheat firm-Red Figure 18 quet—Howard Street \$10. Wheat firm—Red active. White Corn is steady; Yellow is dull at 95 @ 96 cents. Oats dull. Provisions have a declining tendency and market quiet. Sugar dull. Coffee quiet—Rio is active at 194 cents ? b. for gold. Whiskey dull—Western \$2 26 @ \$2 27; Pennsylvania \$2 23 @ \$2 24.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8-6 P. M. Sixes of '67, 129½; Coupons of '62, 109½; do. of '85, 106½; Ten-forties, 99½; Treasuries, 104½, Gold, 148½. Cotton dull and the market easier—sales of 600 bales; Orleans 36@ 37 cents; Upland 35 ets .- nominal. Flour unchanged Lard 19 @ 21 cents. Sugar is very quiet. Coffee dull. Naval Stores are lower. Spirits Turpentine 68 @ 73 cents per gallon. Rosin \$3 25 @ \$8 59. The steamer Alabama, from Savannah, has arrived In Brooklyn the epidemic is also severe. Thirty- here.

### OUR MID-DAY DISPATCHES. BY THE OCEAN CABLE.

Later from Europe.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7--P. M. MARKETS.—The Cotton market is flat - ales of 7,000

LONDON, Aug. 7-P. M. Consols 87; for money. Five-twenties 684. War News. The King of Prussia, at Berlin, on the 5th instant, in

reply to a congratulatory address, said that Prussia had drawn the sword not only for her own independence, but for the reorganization of Germany. The first has been achieved, and the second may be obtained. At the sitting of the Chambers to-day the members cheered the King and the Prussian victories. Count Stolbert was elected President of the Upper House.

Prussia has positively declined the proposals of Russia for a peace Congress of the powers which signed the treatty of Vienna. VIENNA, Aug. 6, 1866, It is expected a definite treaty of peace will soon be signed by the Austrian and Prussian Plenipotentiaries at

Prague. Italy will not be included. If the difficulty relative to the armistice with Italy is not arranged within a few days, hostilities will be re-FLORENCE Aug. 6. The Italian and Austrian Generals had met at Comorn in Austria, to negotiate.

France takes no part in the pending armistice. Austria

and Italy, if the matter can be arranged, will hold a servarate peace conference with the concurrence of France.

Mace beat Goss in the prize fight match in two nty-one

From Canads The Herald's Ottowa special dispatch says: "In the Canadian Parliament yesterday, Mr. Chambers called up the motion to inquire the tothe Fort Eric campaign, when the utmost disorder, ensued. Songs were sung, huzzas winle atterupting to speak. He was finally obliged to withdrew his motion. NEW YORK, Aug. 9.

Nonstadt (July 10) correspondence of London Times.]

The monotony of the march was relieved by a Brunn, and the Hussars were actually asirst patrols of the Prussian Uhlans came rat-

THE LANCE AND SWORD-AN EXCITING SCENE. In the market place an exciting cononce began. The celebrated cavalry of was being attacked by the rather depreciforsemen of Prussia, and the lance, the of weapons," as its admirers love to term being engaged in real battle against the The first Prussian soldiers who rode into wn were very few in number, and they not attack before some more came up. iclay of a few minutes gave the Hussars a nine to hurry together from the other parts town, and by the time the Uhlans received conforcements the Austrians were nearly

on as their supports came up the Lancers a line across the street, advanced a few a walk, then trotted for a short distance, orses' feet pattering on the stones, the words jingling, their accoutrements ratand their lances borne upright with the al white flags streaming over their heads; n near the opening into the broader streets. called Market place, a short, sharp word and, a quick, stern note from the trumlance points came down and were stickfront of the horses' shoulders, the roke into a steady gallop, and the lance tered rapidly from the motion through the horsemen, with bridle hands low es bent forward, lightly gripped the d drave the points straight to the front. en the Prussians began to gallop the were also in motion. With a looser for-nd a greater speed they came on, their ses, trimmed with fur and embroidered flowing freely from their left shoultheir sword arms disencumbered .well up carried the single eagle's very cap straight in the air; their raised bright and sharp, ready to heir wiry little horses, pressed tight by of the riders, came bounding along, and inst the Prussian ranks as if they would the points of the lances.

swayed heavily under the shock of but recovering again, pressed at a walk. In front of them were men, striking with their swords, parrythrusts, but unable to reach the horses, struggling together to rise; loose blue uniforms and long boots, were hurryto try to catch loose horses, or to avoid ints. The Uhlan line appeared unbroken, Hussars were almost dispersed. They had apagainst the firmer Prussian ranks and oiled, shivered, scattered, and broken e is broken that dashes against a cliff. In it seems that the horsemen were so closely d against each other that lance or sword rdly used. The Hussars escaped the points peed took them so close aller men, mounted on heavier horses, ared from English sires, pressed hard on it frames and smaller horses of the Hussars, a clatter on the pavement.

Austrians who remained mounted short time to stop the Prussian admake no impression on the inferior numbers in the streets to the and the narrowness of the way would them to retire for their reserves to charge. Prussians pressed steadily forward in an nd the Austrians, impotent to The Lancers pushed after them, but sioned officers and privates taken pris-Some of the prisoners are wounded, a bled in the largest building ever known in Philasars killed, and two or three Prussians delphia, excepting the sanitary fair structure." it dead upon the ground.

the Austrian Troops from Italy. rrival of the troops from Italy has given

s on this subject, from which we ex-5,000 were Europeans, and 614,000 from vated farm. rs of the globe, which gives an aver-

set per annum.

The Eastern war of 1856, in which

bey have managed their affairs for themselves. likewise."

This will now be otherwise. When, as now ap-This will now be otherwise. When, as now appears probable, a common representation of the German people is to meet and give expression to the latent feelings respecting the solidarity of the whole nation, then the representatives of German commerce must not stand aloof from the conflicts at the elections as to who is to have the most important voice among the several interests to be several interests to several interests to several interests to several inter the monotony of the march was reflected by a little town of Saar, little complications of the country, German comout developed a state of Nonetadt and the state of Nonetadt and the state of Nonetadt and the state of the stat ted eavairy skirmish in the fitted of Neustadt. merce must muster strongly at the elections to the first and expediency of this measure have been fres about six miles to the west of Treastact. More muster strongly at the Austrian Hussars of the regiment German Parliament, which will have to decide quently and freely expressed, or ally and in writing, the Austrian Hassian Cavalry about its most vital interests, and whose decisions at home and abroad, and, among others, to the proceed to-day to Gammy, about a mile in will be valid for a long time to come. All the Secretary of State. of Saar, and the Eleventh regiment of Uhlans | questions left in abeyance through the confusion

of Saar, and the Eleventh regiment of Saar, and the rians intended to march to-day to the rear togovernment, will have to be settled. Among office, confined entirely to matters of business, Ing for parade previous to the march when general, will be the important questions of internal by two friends from this State, in whose veracity traffic and trade, of coinage, weights and measures, of banks and railways, &c. In the hitherto existinvitation. I conversed with him freely on this In the Prussian Abgeordnetenhaus (House of drawn from anything that occurred, I have no Commons) they outweighed all others, even in means of knowing. No information that you posnumbers, but still more in ability to make them sess on the subject has emanated from me, either selves heard. The total number of members directly or indirectly. Yours very respectfully, amounts to 352. Out of these, according to the last elections, there were about 100 landed proprietors or agriculturists, forty merchants and manufacturers, 100 judges, forty officials and forty literary men, professors, doctors, &c. Thus, against 140 men of an independent practical calling, there of the State. were 180 who did not represent the material interests of the people; and if we consider that the Favetteville to Floral College are unusually poor;

> more extensively represented was chiefly this, that we deserve. they did not consider the large number of assemthose of the smaller States. They were under the management of the Diet. \* \* \* In a German you have joined us in some of those moonlight Parliament, with a powerful central government, walks and listened to the rich, mellow voices of Germany, the matter will be different. Talk will wish to see the city of oaks in a century—that is not only be required then, but deeds. The Han- if you should chance to be charmed as I was. seatic towns must therefore exercise an important influence at the coming elections. In Germany splitting the blades of corn, beating down the we have hitherto been much too theoretical, and

It is not cloquence alone, or ability to achieve splendid victories in debate, but practical knowledge, which is the most important qualification of a representation. \* \* \* \* To maintain liberty which made provision for lighting up the Capitol with is a fact, and no rhetorical fiction, requires progress on must by going in. This with the painting and general retions with the painting and general retions. The second of the payment of the mouths. This sum includes the payment for board, tuition, fuel, lights, &c. All applications and general retions with the painting and general retions with the principal at Ralno means be understood as if we preferred people pairs now going on will soon make our State eigh, N. C.—Raleigh Casket. without learning and education. We desire to House one of the very handsomest and most conhave clever and educated people, learned in their venient public buildings now in the American but the ground was also covered with horses, struggling together to rise; loose crucible of practical life. We, therefore, repeat are not oppressed with taxes, the whole country re galloping away; dismounted Hussars, what we have often urged, that commercial education should be more liberal and extensive, par- In our city several splendid brick buildings are ticularly in formal matters not to be acquired in now going up where formerly stood only wooden everyday life, and which would enable the mer- shanties. The scar worn veterans of the South, chant to cope with the learned gentleman even in are as brave in civil life as in war. debate, by giving him the required unity of God bless the "homes of the brave," and make thought and action.

us properly but advocates and professors.

moments that the ranks were locked to- The Wigwam for the Philadelphia Union National Convention.

The Johnson Club of Philadelphia have pitched General Whittlesey examined for the defence. street and Girard avenue. The builder has at mony and argument concluded yesterday. The also going up the Chesapeake Bay, do not lose a work a large force of carpenters, and the building commission will deliberate on it finally this afterwill be completed in ten days. The Convention noon and to-morrow. will assemble on the 14th. A description of the building is thus given in the News:

will be constructed of boards, and will be used as clude the trials of army officers and adjourn witharea and man bounding backwards, to come a hall for mass meetings during the coming camin ten or fifteen days. It has awaited the coming a corresponding increase of patronage to their paign. The interior will consist of a vestibule, of Generals Steedman and Fullerton for several line. The connections of this line are sure and an amphitheatre, two galleries and four ante- weeks.—Ral. Progress. rooms. Into the vestibule a door twelve feet wide size will lead to the amphitheatre and lower galtees of this College, at the late annual meeting, lery, and a private entrance will open into the bristled couched against his used for committee purposes. At the head of the used for committee purposes. At the head of the building will be placed the speaker's desk, and on the narrowness of the way would the rate for the reporters. The amplificant for their reserves to charge. The seventy feet by one hundred would be safe in adding to the number of able and the narrowness of the way would be safe in adding to the number of able and the phitheatre will be seventy feet by one hundred would be safe in adding to the number of able and forty. From it the galleries will rise in nearly experienced Professors which they already have in building will be over ten thousand people. The purpose of electing two additional Professors. one far through the town, fighting this largest audience ever seen in the Academy of ombat, more Prussian cavalry came up Music could be seated in one wing of the immense galleries. The standing room upon the folk Day Book, that great energy and enterprise floor will accommodate three thousand, while are manifested in building up this little city. Sevgot away, and at the end of the town there will be seats for seven thousand. The galeral structures are going up and encouraging man-One officer and twen y-two leries will be supported by iron pillars sixteen feet lifestations of new life and vigor are exhibiting apart. These will be hung with evergreens and themselves. nearly forty captured horses fell into festooned with flowers during the sessions of the of the Uhlans, as the trophies of this Convention. Within a fortnight it will be assem-

WHAT INDUSTRY CAN Do.—The Richmond (Va.

Disputch has the following: Two young farmers in Albermarle have accom-Austrian army. They are full of plished, on a farm of three hundred and thirtynot at all afraid of the needle-gun. three acres, the following results: In the first Beaufort county. He was a brother of the Hon. and look of the men I have seen in part of the year two freedmen were hired, but Edward Stanly. with confidence in their power to fight, their laziness and unwillingness to peform their r generals are men of experience and skill. duties caused the young farmers to discharge them will be called on to show their quality, after a few weeks' trial, and since that time they have performed all the farm labor themselves, exwithin twelve miles of this. The Ausweever, are in good case to meet them.—
weever, are in good case to meet them.—
we have performed all the farm labor themselves, except occasionally in harvest the hire of day labornative North Carolinian, proposes to publish a
cept occasionally in harvest the hire of day labornative North Carolinian, proposes to publish a
cept occasionally in harvest the hire of day labornative North Carolinian, proposes to publish a
cept occasionally in harvest the hire of day labornative North Carolinian, proposes to publish a
cept occasionally in harvest the market has undergone
the 8th inst. The occasion will doubtless be a
consumer of this State. The
consumer of this State.

The ment in memory of Miss Lee, daughter of Gen.
Rosin.—Since our last report the market has undergone
to show the during the consumer of the state of the st now had time to rest and get supplies. one milks the cows, the other feeds and curries rists, scholars and statesmen of this State. The most interesting one: aty is at their back. Their cavalry is ac- the horses, and attends to the hogs and cattle, work will be entitled "Gaston and his Cotempoplains, and Edelsheim, who we were and, after an early breakfast, perform carnestly raries," and among other characters sketched will issing, is now reported to be giving the whatever work is necessary to be done; their be those of Judges Gaston, Haywood, Taylor, moverais quart d'heure on flank fields have been well raked and plowed, and the Henderson, Nash, Stanly and Badger. Mr. Snead result is good crops realized and prospective.— says that his object is "to rescue from oblivion They have reaped from fifteen to twenty acres of the names of many distinguished North Carolinthe most excellent wheat; are now engaged in reap- ians now deceased, who were cotemporaries of the M. Haussener, has just published in first-rate order; have also reaped several acres of the subject from which we expect this subject from which we expect this subject from which we expect the subject from which we expect this subject from which we expect the subject from which we expect this subject from which we expect the subject from the subject of hay; have one acre in Irish potatoes; over one ebrities of our State, and, as Mr. Snead is said to acre of garden vegetables; and have also a plen- be every way equal to the task he has undertaken, ty of chickens, ducks and turkeys, with all the book will doubtless prove a valuable acquisiused the death of 2,762,000 men, of luxuries and comforts to be found on a well culti- tion to our State biographical literature.

per annum. These figures do not gaths caused by epidemics resulting and hostilities of that period and the flag in a tableau, and singing at the same time at flag in a tableau, and singing at the same time at flag in a tableau, and singing at the same time at flag in a tableau, and singing at the same time at flag in a tableau, and singing at the same time at flag in a tableau, and singing at the same time and elsewhere in this vicinity. Preparations are flag in a tableau, and singing at the same time and elsewhere in this vicinity. Preparations are flag in a tableau, and singing at the same time and the same time an The Eastern war of 1856, in which fall, in the following proportions:—
Jans, 98,800 Turks, 107,000 French, day.—Rich. Dispatch.

"Furl that Banner." He was brought to this city and lodged in the Libby. He was released yesterday.—North Carolina.—H Culliper, Company E ment: W P Filinehum, H, 534; Sandy W Myers,

a to the coasts, almost half abroad, where 7 months and 16 days. Reader go thou and do

portant voice among the several interests to be means of arriving at a conclusion on this subject, represented. Quite apart from the particular po-

I had three interviews with Mr. Seward during these, besides the law of customs and tariffs in and a third at his house, whither I was accompanied ing separate representative assemblies of the Gor- occasion in relation to the condition of things in man States the learned professions have chiefly North Carolina. Their hearing was more acute been entrusted with the management of affairs. than mine, and what inferences they may have D. L. SWAIN

Chapel Hill, jully 31, 1866.

THE UNIVERSITY.—There are ninety-five students in attendance this session at the University can be placed over the resting place of these our

CUMBERLAND AND ROBESON.—The crops from latter, through their education, have a great ad- corn is yellow and slender, and cotton is scarcely vantage over all practical men, we may reckon worth tending. There are one or two fine fields the proportion as two to one, which clearly proves of corn and cotton, and it appears that the farthat all decisions, of whatever nature, were entered mers on these fields used guano. I have never ing its effect in the preparations making for the tirely in the hands of the learned professions. \* \* seen poorer crops in Robeson county. In Cum-fall trade. We notice two first class stores nearly The reason why men of business have not been berland they are better—better everywhere than completed, and one or two more closed for re-

If you are weary of city life, Messrs. Editors, blies, not even the Prussian parliament, as being you should visit Robeson. The community named this fall, on the lot adjoining the one now occuable to contribute towards the proper solution of Floral College is all life and gaiety—nothing is pied by them.—Tarboro' Southerner. the vital questions affecting modern commerce; dull or tiresome there. If you like to look at the Chambers of Commerce of each did this much pretty girls that is just the place and if you are more satisfactorily. As long as the Zoleverein or old batchelors enough to be tond of looking at Customs Union lasted, the representatives of Prushandsome boys, that is just the spot. If Robeson sia had no more to do with such questions than has not fine crops there are undoubtly a fine stock without which it is no use thinking of a united Robeson's noble sons, as I did, you would not There has been heavy hail storms in Robeson,

we have hitherto been much too theoretical, and consequently believed that nobody could represent too, are rrying away bridges and doing other damages in that county.

Capitol Gas Works.—The last Legislature

them "the land of the free."

Raleigh Enterprise.

Major F. A. Sceley, the prosecution closed to-day. no trouble about baggage or transfers, besides hav-

next week.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE. - A correspondent of the will open from Girard avenue. A door of equal North Carolina Presbytetian says that the Trus-

EIZABETH CITY, N. C.—We learn from the Nor-

Gov. Moreneap.—Among the visitors at the Rockbridge Alum Springs, Virginia, are the Hon. John M. Morehead, and nephew, of this State.— The former is said to have been quite unwell from the effects of jaundice, but his health is now im-

ALFRED STANLY, Esq., an excellent citizen and worthy man, died recently at his residence in

PARDONED.—The President pardoned Wm. D.

Bethel, of Rockingham county, on the 2d inst.

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.—We are indebted to

the Lasters war of 18-56, in which
the Lasters war NORTH CAROLINA.—H Culliper, Company E, 17th Regi-

CONFEDERATE DEAD .- I have received the foltonsville, N. C. Further information will be given, if desired, upon application to the under-

signed: N Milton, T H Nance, 1st N C Battalion; A B Watkins, 34th Va Regt; J A Methauls, 1st N C Bat; W E Reid, do; S B Pierce, do; J Sowers, do; H Rabury, do; J F Chambers, 40th N C Regt; J R Springfield, 6th Ga Regt; J H Edwards, 2d Tenn Regt; L B Flach, 50th N C Regt; J W Glover, 6th Ga Regt; Lt G W Laimer, 42d Ala Regt.

There are also three graves containing five

Goldsboro', N. C.

bodies, names unknown. R. T. FULGHUM.

August 2nd, 1866.

Capt. R. T. Fulghum, has within a few days past, caused to be placed over the graves of a few of our scattered and unknown dead, neat headboards bearing the following inscription Confederate Soldier! "IGNOTUS SED GLORIFICATUS."

unknown martyrs. These few words tell all their

"Unknown but Glorified!" Glorified here. and we trust in the hereafter. Goldsboro' News.

The fine promise of the growing crops is havpairs. We also learn that Messrs. Shaw and Mc-Cabe contemplate building two very fine stores

THE INSTISUTE FOR THE DEAF, DUMP AND BLIND. The next session of the North Carolina Institute for the deaf, the dumb and the blind, will commence on Monday, third of September. Arrangements have been made to accommodate an inof the Institution will use the exertions in securing the attendance of all the deaf and dumb and Gunny, #yard 34 @ Gunn creased number of pupils, and we hope all friends blind children in the State. To the parents and friends of pupils already in attendance, we would say send them back promptly at the commencement of the session. It is highly important that DOMESTICS, you should do this.

Application has been made for the admission of the pupils from other States and the Board of Direction of all who make Fish, \$\overline{\pi}\$ bbl., Macl, No. 1.00 00 \$\overline{\pi}\$ 20 00 Frovisions, \$\overline{\pi}\$ bb., N. C. Bacon, early application for the next session. The terms of admission are two hundred dollars for a session

IMPROVED RAILWAY FACILITIES.—It gives us Superfine... 9 59 @10 50 pleasure to announce, on good authority, that arbital fine....... 8 50 @ 9 00 GLCE, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Ib....... 18 @ 20 rangements have recently been entered into between the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, the South Carolina Rail Road and the Georgia Rail Road, by which through passenger trains will

A to Carolina Rail Road and the Georgia Carolina Rail Road, by which through passenger trains will

A to Carolina Rail Road and the Georgia Carolina Rail Road, by which through passenger trains will be run daily between Wilmington, N. C., and At-Grain, & bushel, lanta, Geo. Passengers, baggage and mails will be carried daily between these points without being disturbed or having to change cars. The most luxurious sleeping cars, built expressly for this line, will be in these trains. The cars are both day and Hides, # lb., Radeigh Enterprise.

The Freedmen's Bureau Case.—In the case of Major F. A. Sceley, the prosecution closed to-day. General Whittlesey examined for the defence.

The aver of Chaplein Case (Chaplein Case) (Chaplein test) (Chaplein Case) (Ch The case of Chaplain George O. Glavis, testi- Passengers going North and taking this route, and even to Boston. Through passengers can get in The case of Major Wickersham will come up these cars at Augusta or any other point on the route. This admirable arrangement, we learn, The records of evidence in all the cases are vol- went into effect on the 4th inst. We hope this mere weight and physical strength bore are weight and physical strength bore are weight and forced them from their seats to forty-six by one hundred and sixty-five feet. It uminous. The commission will probably con-LUMBER, & M., (River,) reliable, the Companies having recently added the best and most improved rolling stock to their equipments.—Charleston Courier.

FIRE.-A fire broke out on yesterday afternoon, Wherever a Hussar made a dash to ladies' gallery above. The ante-rooms will be the institution over which they have been placed & Dutton, destroying the distillery and some as guardians. The funds of the College are in a other property to the amount of fifteen hundred

parties unknown entered the smokehouse of Mr. pared with those of the previous one, the sales footing Alvis Sorrell of this City, and took therefrom his whole supply of bacon for the balance of this year, leaving him only one or two pieces. The house was entered by the use of false keys. Rawigh Standard, 7th.

A. Bledsoe, R. C. Badger, and C. J. Rogers, Esquires. Mr. Bledsoe spoke at Rolesville on Saturday, and was replied to by Capt. J. Q. A. DeCarteret. We learn that on Thursday last the people at

people to pay the old State debt.

Ral. Standard, 7th. Jones' Springs—The Exercises on the 8th.—
The following letters, says the Raleigh Sentinel of the 6th inst., have been sent us for publication, by the committee of Ladies appointed to make the necessary arrangements for erecting a monuther of Gen.

The daughter of Gen.

To daughter of Gen.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE. RALEIGH, July 25, 1866.

Mrs. Jos. S. Jones, Mrs. Col. Heck, and others, Committee: Laddes—I have received your polite note of the 20th inst., inviting me to be present at the Warren White Sulphur Springs on the 8th of August, on the Occasion of daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

I thank you for this opportunity you offer me, of which I propose to avail myself, of exhibiting my respect for the

great and good father and amiable daughter. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JONATHAN WORTH.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 24th, 1866. To Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Heck, and others, Committee: Ladies: I have the honor to acknowledge for separation and independence.

The noble sentiment which actuates your citizens in ex-

pressing their high appreciation of his distinguished services, by a testimonial so delicate and touching, is worthy

OBITUARY.

"There is a reaper, whose name is death, And with his sickle Reen, He reaps the bearded grain at a breath, And the flowers that grow between.

The subject of this notice, McNEIL SHORB, departed this life on the 10th of July, 1866, at Clairvaux, near Emmittsburg, Md., in the 26th year of his age.

He was one of those on whom a kind Providence bestows his choicest gifts. His fine manly form, and high intellectual attainments elicited the admiration and esteem of all who knew him. Of a gay and lively disposition, he ever kept the social circle alive with smiles, when relating, in his accustomed happy manner, the events of the past. At the inception of the late war, being fully persuaded that the South was in the right, he left his home, enlisted in the Confederate army, and thus actuanose, enusted in the Confederate army, and thus actuated by patriotic motives, resolved to sacrifica his life upon the alter of liberty. Yet when the South was compelled to succumb, then there was no one left to unfold the "Conquered Banner," he submitted with a dignity becoming the gentleman and soldier. He had many dear friends in the South, whose last and only tribute, if it be but the silent tear, will indicate the bond between friends and friend.

He ded a happy death, and the last words which escaped his lips, mirrored the beauty of his trully christian mind. His friends' hearts beat in sympathy, side by side, with those who mourn his death with father, mother, brother, sister. Resquiescat in pace.

In Sampson county, on the 4th instant, Mr. M. C. BLOUNT, in the 69th year of his age. In this city, on the 5th At., WILLIAM H. SMITH,

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current. It should be understood that our quotations gen-

erally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid. BEESWAX, P B. 30.@ 32 | Molasses, P gallon, BEEF CATTLE, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 lbs... 8 00 @10 00 BRICKS, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ M.12 00 @20 00 280 fbs., New Virgin . 0 00 @ \$ 50 2nd hand ... 3 50 @ 4 00 New ... 4 00 @ 4 50 CANDLES, # lb.,
Tallow ... 20 @ 25.
Adamantine ... 25 @ 28 Sperm ... 50 @ 55 COFFEE, # lb.,
Lava 40 @ 45 Yellow dip. . 0 00 @ 3 00 Hard . . . . 0 00 @ 1 50 Tar, \$\pi\$ bbl . . 0 00 @ 2 00 Tar, in order . 0 00 @ 2 25 Pitch, City . 0 00 6 3 50 .40 @ 45 Rosin, pale . 5 75 @ 6 25 do No. 1. 4 00 @ 5 50 do No. 2. 2 00 @ 2 50 do No. 3. 1 80 @ 2 00 38 28 28 St. Domingo... 26 @ Cotton, & Ib., Ord. to Mid'g. 30 @ Spirits Turpentine, 32 33 NAILS, # 15., 

₩ gal:......46 @ 47 Ons, # gallon, Sperm......0 00 @ 3 00 Linseed....1 25 @ 1 50 Machinery... 2 00 @ 2 50 PEA NUTS,

3 bushel....1 75 @ 2 50 Sheeting, #yd.18 @ 20 Yarn, #5 b.2 30 @ 2 40 POTATOES, \$\varphi\$ bush., Sweet ......0 00 @ 0 00 Irish, \$\varphi\$ bbl. 4 75 @ 5 00 N. C. Bacon, Mac'l, No. 2.18 00 @19 00 Mac'l, No. 3.15 00 @17 00

Middlings....23 @ 24 Middlings....22 @ 23 Shoulders....21 @ 22 Hog round. 22 @ 23 Her'gs, East.6 00 @ 7 00 Do N.C. roe,10 00 @00 00 Do do cut, 9 00 @00 00 Dry Cod, # fb . 8 @ 9 Western Bacon, FLOUR, # bbl., Family....12 00 @18 00 Middlings ...23 @ Shoulders...20 @ .23 @ Cheese. PORK, Northern, & bbl., GUNNY BAGS. .35 @ City Mess. .35 00 @36 00 Thin " ..00 00 @34 00 Prime " ..00 00 @33 00 Prime, .... 29 00 @30 00 Corn ... 1 10 @ 1 25 Salt, Oats. ... ... 60 @ 65 Peas, Cow .. 1 35 @ 1 40 Liver Rump..... 28 00 @29 00 Alum, # bush.0 60 @ 65 Liverpool, & sack, ground Rice, rough 0 00 @ 2 00 cargo . . . SUGAR, # 1b., Crushed.... English, ass'd. 8 @ 10 @ 15 | SOAP, # B..... 10 @ 15 | SHINGLES, # M., | Contract ... 4 50 @ 5 50 | Common ... 2 25 @ 3 00 American, ref. . . 0 @ American, sheer.9 @ Swede.......10 @ 12 Hoop, ⊋ton175 00 @ Lime, ⊋bbl....0 00 @ 0 00 Hoop, \$\pi\con175\ 00\ @\con\ 00\ @\con\ 00\ \text{mine}, \pi\con\ bbl...\ 00\ @\con\ 00\ \text{from store}...\ 2\ 00\ @\con\ 2\ 25\ \text{R. O. hhd.}.\ 40\ 00\ @\con\ 00\ \text{00}\ \tex

| Scanting | 12 00 @15 00 | Mill Fair | 12 00 @14 05 | Mill Switch | Mill inferior to ordinary | 7 00 @10 00 | Tallow, | b. | 10 @ 12 | Tobacco, | B. | May | 12 | Mill | Mill inferior to ordinary | 7 00 @10 00 | Tallow, | b. | 10 @ 12 | Tobacco, | B. | May | 12 | Mill REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS For the week ending Thursday, Aug: 9, 1866.

TURPENTINE.—Since our last report there has been a steady demand for this article, and parcels have been and wife Keziah, steady demand for this article, and parcels have been readily taken on arrival by shippers and distillers at \$3 50 for virgin, \$3 for yellow dip, and \$1 50 for hard, & bbl. of We learn that on Sunday night, some party or 280 lbs. The receipts for the week have been small, com-

Fl'r Boards 20 00 @22 00

Wide do .16 00 @20 00 Scantling...12 00 @15 00

R. O. Indi. . 40 00 (23 00 Trimber, 2 M., Shipping . . 00 00 (218 00 Mill, prime 16 00 (217 00 Mill Fair . . 12 00 (214 00)

up only 2,009 bbls., viz: Yellow Dip. Hard. \$1 50 1 50 Friday . . . . . . 265 . . . . \$3 50 . . . Saturday . . . . . 413 . . . . . 3 50 . . ..\$3 00. .. 3 00. 3 00. 223..... 3 50. . 3 00..... Tuesday 3 00.

Saturday, and was replied to by Capt. J. Q. A.

DeCarteret.

Mr. Bledsoe, we learn, confined his remarks almost entirely to the financial condition of the State, and argued the present inability of our property are not dispused to near the state of closing our report. our report, buyers are not disposed to operate as there is little or no opportunity for shipment. We quote sales as

30 bbls. at 51 cts # gallon for white.

ready sale when offered on market at about last week's figures. For the past two days, however, the demand figures. For the past two days, however; the demand from buyers has been limited, owing principally to the want of shipping facilities, and the market closes inactive, with no demand. We quote sales of 1,450 bbls. at \$2 50 @ \$3 for opaque, and \$3 75, \$4, \$4 50, \$5 @ \$5 50 for No. 1, \$280 bs., according to quality. For the lower grades there has also been some enquiry, but it appears to have become completely checked for the want of shipping, as noted above. We quote sales as follows: 25 bbls. red at \$3; 473 bbls. No. 2 at \$2 25 @ \$2 60; 450 do. Common at \$2 00 \$2 25: and 78 do. black at \$1 75 \$4 bbl. mon at \$2 @ \$2 25; and 78 do. black at \$1 75 \$\rightarrow\$ bbl.

Tar-Has been in active demand during the week, and

TAB—Has been in active demand during the week, and the price has advanced. Only a small parcel received (on Saturday) and sold at \$2 \( \) bbl. A lot of 90 bbls., in shipping order, sold on Monday at \$2 25 \( \) bbl.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP.—The market is very poorly supplied with beeves at present, and we note a moderate demand for butchering purposes. We quote on the hoof at \$\( \) cents \( \) ib. net for good quality grass fatted, while inferior is difficult of sale. SHEEP are in moderate stock, and dull at \$1 50\( \) \$250 cach, as in quality.

BARRELS.—Empty spirit barrels have been in fair enqui-

BARRELS.—Empty spirit barrels have been in fair enqui-ry during the week, and the stock of both new and second hand is rather small. We quote sales as follows: Second hand, \$3 50@\$3 75 for lots as they run, and \$3 75@\$4 for BEESWAX—Is in moderate enquiry at 30@32 cants \$1 lb.

COFFEE.—The market is moderately supplied with nearly all descriptions, and we notice only a small business
doing in the retail way. Our quotations in table are for
store rates, as in quantity and quality.

Corron.—The market for this article has been almost corron.—The market for this article has been almost entirely neglected since our last report. The quantity arriving is very small, and generally for shipment, and only a few lots are offering on market. The only transactions we can hear of were two small parcels on Tuesday and Wednesday at 32 cents \$16. for middling. No sales reported since, and the market closes inactive.

CORN MEAL—The market is very well suplied, and we quote merely a retail demand, with sales from the mills at \$1.50@\$1.55 \$2 bushel. Egos-Are brought in freely, and sell at 18 to 20 cents FLOUR—Several small lots of State brands, from new

wheat, have been received for the past week or two, and we quote at \$15@\$16 for superine, and \$16@\$17 for family. The market continues to be pretty well supplied with Northern brands, but mostly of the lower grades, and there is merely a retail enquiry. We quote from store at \$8.50 to \$9 for fine, \$9 to \$10 for superine, and \$12 to \$17 bbl. for family, (Wilmington inspection.)
FERTILIZERS—Of nearly all descriptions are in light demand at present, and dealers have a moderate supply on hand. We quote from store as follows:

Peruvian Guano per ton of 2,000 lbs., \$110@\$115 00

arrivals comprise only about 6@7,000 bushels, of which we notice small sales from wharf and vessel at \$1 20@\$1 25 for white, and \$1 10@\$1 12} for mixed and yellow, in lots as wanted, and one cargo of 1,300 bushels from Hyde county at \$1 11½ bushel for white.——Oars—Scarcely any have been received for some weeks past, and the stock has become pretty much worked off. We note a moderate demand, and quote by the cargo at 60 cents bushel.——Peas—Are scarce and market almost bare. Cow are in demand, and would readily sell at \$1 35@\$1 40 bushel.——Rice—The supply of clean is light, but fully oushel.—Rice—The supply of clean is light, but fully idequate for the demand. We quote Carolina at 13@13

adequate for the demand. We quote Carolina at 13@133 cents in casks, and 13@14 cents & fb. in bbls.

HAY—Is in moderate demand, and market rules sceady.

We quote cargo price at \$1@\$1 10 for Northern and \$1 35 @\$1 40 & 100 fbs. for Eastern. Only one small lot of Northern (37 bales) received for the week and seld at \$1 LIME. The demand is only in the small way, but the

supply is getting reduced. We quote from store at \$200 \$2 25 \$\mathbb{Q}\$ cask.

LUMBER—River—There is little or no demand, and marhet well supplied. See table for quotations.

Molasses—No change in prices. There is a pretty fair supply on market, and only a retail business doing at uotations in table.

Poultry—Has been brought to market quite freely for the past two weeks, and chickens are selling from carts at 20 to 35 cents, as to size, and grown fowls at 30@40 cents

Provisions .- For N. C. cured Bacon the market has Provisions.—For N. C. cured Bacon the market has continued to rule quite active since last report, and prices are a shade higher. There is a brisk demand for retailing purposes, and prime quality sells readily at highest figures. Several lots have been received, and we quote sales at 22 cents for shoulders, 22 @ 23 cents for hog round, and 24 cents \$\overline{\text{th}}\$ lb. for hams. For Western there is some demand, and only a light supply on market. We quote from store at 21 @ 22 cents for shoulders, and 23 @ 23 cents \$\overline{\text{th}}\$ lb. for sides, by the package.——Lander Is in moderate demand, and the stock is very light. We quote small sales of North Carolina at 24 cents, and Northern at 23 @ 24 cents \$\overline{\text{th}}\$ lb.——Pork.—The market Northern at 23 @ 24 cents & lb. — Pork — The market is moderately supplied with Northern, and there is merely a retail enquiry. We refer to table for store quotations. a retail enquiry. We refer to table for store quotations. Salt.—There is nothing new to report in the market for this article. We note a moderate stock remaining in dealers hands, while at present there is only a retail demand. We quote from store at \$2 75 @ \$3 \( \) sack for Liverpool ground, and 75 @ 80 cents \( \) bushel for Alum. Shingles.—There is no demand at present for shipping purposes, and the market rules dull. Small boat loads coming in, which sell at \$2 50 @ \$3 for Common, and \$4 @ \$5 \( \) M. for Contract.

TIMERS—Has been brought to market slowly for some important and the etok its millors' hands is gradually

time past, and the stock in millers' hands is gradually being worked off. There is a very good demand, and prime quality sells readily. Only 3 or 4 rafts received for the week and sold at \$7 for inferior, and \$10 \$\naggree{e}\$ M. for ordinary and \$10 \$\naggree{e}\$ M. for ordinary and \$10 \$\naggree{e}\$ M. dinary quality.

Wood—Is brought to market sparingly, and is in demand. • We quote by the boat load at \$2 50@\$2 75 for

pine, \$2 50@\$3 for ash, and \$3@\$3 50 \$\ cord for oak. FREIGHTS -To coastwise ports rules firm, and vessels carce. There is considerable naval stores offering for scarce. There is considerable navai stores onering to. New York, and no vessels up. See table for last rates

	Pine Steam Sawed Lumber Cargo rates per 1,000 feet.
	Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes, \$26 00 @ 28 00
į	Havti cargoes 25 00 @ 00 00
	Full cargoes wide Boards
	" flooring boards, rough 30 00 @ 00 00
	Ship Stuff, as per specifications, 30 00 @ 00 00
	Deals, 3 by 9
	Prime River Flooring, 20 00 @ 22 00
	TETTOPE
	EXPORTS
	From the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the Week ending

August 9th 1866. COASTWISE. To New York. -2,527 bbls. spirits turpentine; 811 do. crude turpentine; 7,324 do rosin; 70 bales cotton; 21 do. yarn; 34 do. sheeting; 29 do. checks; 30 bbls. rosin oil 8 do. flour; 133 pkgs mdze.

То Риплареприя.—197 bbls. spirits turpentine; 26 do.

crude turpentine; 2,138 do. rosin: 380 do. tar; 100 do. pitch; 110,250 ft. lumber, 69,660 shingles; 6,016 juniper staves; 65 empty bbls.: 119 tons iron; 26 pkgs. mdze. To Baltimore.—207 bbls. rosin; 65,000 feet lumber, FOREIGN. To Demarara.—140.565 feet lumber.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C. August 9, 1866. BARQUE

Elizabeth Mathias, ldg. Cuba, Russell & Ellis. BRIGS (Br.) Adelphi, Bahn, ldg. Europe, J. H. VanBokkelen.
J. H. Chadbourn & Co. Ida, Gray, ldg. Cuba, Wm. H. Parks, Stevens, ldg. Cuba Hydra, Nichols, ldg. Havana, J. M. Wise & Co.

[Shackelford, Haas & Co. SCHOONERS Volta, Seares, wtg., Harriss & Howell. Marine, Horton, ldg. New London, Ct., Kidder & Martin.

> North Carolina, DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1866. Mary Cole, rs.
Bassil Cole, Mary Deal.

Br.) Sibyl, Taylor, ldg. Havana,

Eugenia, Burgess, dis.,

Richard Swinson and wife Ann. TT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Swinson and wife Ann, two of the defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successfully at the Court House door in Kenansville, and at three other public places in Duplin County, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying said defendants Richard Swinson and wife Ann of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the

same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex partee as to

them.
Witness, Walter R. Bell, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of July, A. D., 1866, and in the 91st year of American Independence, this, the 4th day of August, 1866. WALTER R. BELL, Clerk.

Aug. 9

North Carolina,

DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1866. John R. Miller

Petition Partition of Land. Frederick H. Smith

and wife, Celia Jane.

TAPPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Frederick H. Smith and wife, Celia Jane, in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is, therefore, on notion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made

motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successfully at the Court House door in Kenansville, and at three other public places in Duplin county, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex partee as to them.

Witness, WALTER R. BELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office the third Monday of July A D. 1866 and in the office, the third Monday of July, A. D., 1866, and in the 91st year of American Independence, this, the 4th day of WALTER R. BELL, Clerk.

Agents Wanted for the Life and Campaigns of GEN'L (STONEWALL) JACKSON, By Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D., of Va. THE STANDARD BIOGRAPHY OF THE IMMORTAL

Hero, the only edition authorized by his widow.— The author a personal friend and Chief of Staff of the Christian Soldier. We want an Agent in every county.
Send for circulars and see our terms. Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,

Corner 7th and Main Sts., Richmond, Va. 265—dlm-w7t\*

Family School for Young Ladies. School at the house of Col. A. M. Faison, near War-School at the house of Col. A. M. Falson, near War-saw Deput, N. C. The session of twenty weeks will com-mence on Wednesday, the 29th August. . TERMS.

Tuition in the higher branches of English and . . . . . \$25 in Latin, .... 10 extra. Use of Instrument.....Board per Month.... as Payable in gold or its equivalent—half on entrance and the balance at the close of the Session. Aug. 9 Dentistry.

DR. ARRINGTON is pleased to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has resumed the practice of DENTISTRY, and has associated with him a thoroughly competent and reliable me chanical operator, Dr. D. E. Everett, who has a fine selected stock of material of every description requisite to a successful prosecution of mechanical Dentistry, in accordance with the latest and most approved principles. And is prepared to put up at short notice, any style of Artificial Dentures that may be desired, from a single tooth to 1115 00

85 00

86 00

87 on entile set, on moderate terms, and all operations warranted to give entire satisfaction, or no charge.

Terms invariably 'reasonable, and shall be so regulated as to meet the wants and circumstances of the entire com-

munity. Nitreus Oxide Gas or Chlor the alleviation of pain in the extraction of teeth, when de

63 00 sired. Constantly on hand the best quality of Tooth Powder GEAIN—For the week just ended the Corn market has ruled quiet, though we have no change to make on quotations given in our last report. There is a very good supply in dealers' hands, and as there is only a small demand, it is exceedingly difficult to effect cargo sales. The

WILMINGTON. N. C., AUGUST 3, 1866.

The Late Convention and the "Old North State," In addition to the very able letter of our correspondent, "A Citizen," we desire briefly to notice some of the arguments contained in the long, elaborate and carefully written editorial of the Old North State, in reply to a position taken in the letter to a delegate to the late Convention. We have carefully read the article of our cotemporary, and we did so because from the reputation he had acquired from the authorship of the celebrated "Davidson letters" as a writer and thinker on constitutional questions, we expected to find the argument in favor of the legitimacy of the Convention presented in its strongest form. With all due respect, however, to his ability and constitutional learning, truth compels us to declare that our able cotemporary has not produced any change in our We make no issue with him as to the correctness of his private belief as to the true theory of the status of the State and Federal Governments. We intend, simply to meet the points he makes in favor of the legitimacy of the Conven-

He says; "Here then was the State with her Constitution and laws in full force, but with no administration of her laws and no means of setting the machinery of the civil government in motion." "But as the late State Government was not allowed to exercise the functions of government after the surrender of the Southern armies there was no regular way left in which a Convention of the people could be called, and the administration of the civil government restored - Proclamation: Yet, as it was held to be indispensable that such a Convention, should be called, some other way had to be and was found out." "The question arises whether the irregular manner in which it was called in any way affects its power." The Constitution of North Carolina provides that no Covention of the people of the State shall be called except by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of each House of the General Assembly. We submit that he has not fairly stated the question, for the creation of the Convention being confessedly contrary to the Constitution and laws in force, it should be, not whether its validity was thereby affected, but whether its illegality had

purposes, or as he himself stated elsewhere, "it contrast? was as lawful a body for all purposes rightfuly "Dorr's proceedings were, in our opinion revolu-

which restored Charles II, was in fact, but a mere | Convention?" says the Old North State. convention of people convened in the absence of The petitia principit is here most valuable, for the King from his Dominions without the sem- our cotemporary has admitted there was "a State blance of a Royal writ. Yet this body thus irreg- with her Constitution and laws in full force," but ularly assembled, continued to act as the Parlie- which "was not allowed to exercise the functions ment of England for eighteen years, and the va- of government "-the President holding "that all lidity of its acts was never questioned in any of the officers of the State government had forfeited the English courts. So too the Convention which their places by treason," which latter opinion was declared that James II had abdicated the throne simply the inse digit of the President, for there and elected William and Mary to fill the vacancy, was then as there is now, not a pretence that a was a body assembled without any of the formalisingle man had been conricted of treason. There ties required by the English Constitution. It was were then in North Carolina a Governor, Legislain fact called by the Prince of Orange himself in ture, Sheriffs, &c., but who were not allowed to the absence of the King by a letter under his sign exercise the functions of their offices by the very manual while in the exercise of a mere Provision- power which proposed to supplant them. The al Government, and in that respect, it bears a President bad, and Dorr had not the power to very strong analogy to the late State Convention." carry out his views.

were confirmed the next year by Stat. 13 Car. II C. tion about the powers of this Convention? 7 and C. 14, passed by a new Parliament.

But the second Convention is the one mainly relied on. This too was called without the sanction of a Royal writ; but what were the preliminary steps? We can not do better than to give the . language of Hume, who we presume will not be consibered as partial to William.

Some havvers entangled in the subtletics and forms of

their profession, could think of no expedient but that the Prince hound claim the crown by right of conquest.

\* \* \* \* \* \* But this me sure being destructive of the principles of liberty, he only principles upon which his turone could be established, was princently rejected by the Prince, who, finding ni used possessed of the good will of the nation, resolved to leave them entitely to their own guid nee and direction. The Peers and Eishops to the number of near macty, made an address dearing him summon a convention by circular letters; to assume the mean time the unsuagement of public affairs. \* \* \* \* \* The Prince seemed still unwilling to act upon an athority which night be deemed so imperied. He was desirous of obtaining a more express declaration of the public consent. A judicious expedient was fallen on for that purpose. All the members who had sitten in the liouse of Commons during any parliament of Charles It the only parnament whose election was regarded as free) were invited to meet—to them were added the Mayor. Ald rmen and nity of the common council. This was regarded as the most proper representative of the people

and the Prince being then supported by all the legal authority which could possibly be obtailed on this critical janeture, wrote circular letters to the counties and orporations of England and his orders were universally complied with -vol. 6, page 3 4. phied with—vol. 6, page 3.4.
In real revolutions the public voice can scarcely ever be heard, and the opinions of the catizens are at that time less a juded to than even in the common course of adm stration. The present transattions in England, it must be confessed, are a singular exception to this observation The new e et tions had been carried on with a reat tran-quaity and treedom. The prince had ordered the troops o depirt from all the towns where the voters assembled A tunultuary petition to the two Houses having been romoted he took car, though the petition was calcula d for his advantage, effectually to suppress it. He en-

that could be summoned during the resent emergency. -Taey unanimously voted the same address with the lords,

tered into no intrigues, either with the electors or members. He kept himself in total silence as if he had been no wise concerned in these transactions, and so far from forming cabals with the leaders of p rities he distance even to bestow caresses on those whose assistance might be aseful to him-page 361, vol. vt.

Macaulay, page 471, vol. II, says:

ofice had brought so much obloquy on the ate government He especially directed that no should be suffered to appear in any tone where an election was going on. His admirers were able to boast, and his nemics seem not to have been able to deny that the sense f the constituent bodies was fairly taken.

Thus was called that celebrated Convention of

The vacancy of the throne was precedent to their meetvacant, but the throne being previously vacant by the King's abdication, they assembled without writ, as they must do if they assembled at all. Had the throne been full their meeting would not have been regular, but as it was really empty, such meeting became absolutely necessary,

called? By proclamation of Andrew Johnston, President of the United States of America, dated 29th May, 1865. W. W. Holden was appointed was declared to be

and regulations as may be necessary and proper for con-vening a Convention composed of delegates to be chosen by United states and no others, for the purpose of altering or ame ding the Constitution thereof; and with authority to orlion of the people of said State who are loyal to the exercise within limits of said State all the powers necessary and proper to enable on h loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional clations to the federal government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the state to the guarantee of the United States therefor.

It is further directed, Land assist the said Provisional Governor in carrying to effect the proclamation, and they are enjoined to abstain f om, in any way, hindering, impeding or discourang the loyal people from the organization of a State gov-oment, as herein authorised.

staction and encourage mont, and the disloyal if any there may be, may know that the eye of authority is upon them, and that they will not be permitted with impunity, to resist the laws or to disturb the peace of society. That envention of the people of North Carolina will be held at e riv a period as practicable. person will be a candidate for the Convention and no previously have taken and subscribed to the oath pre-\*
And no person not well at feeted towar is the Federal Government, and not loyal there will be permeded to take said oath and role in said elecor administering the above oath to such persons as may

entitled to take it, and for providing them with certification

ites of the same as evidence of their loyalty.

The election was held in pursuance to these orders ever been cured. It is an ingenious attempt to -a consistent termination of a war which had been should be maintained between the whites and shift the burden of proof, but one which cannot prosecuted for the avowed purpose of imposing on blacks, and volunteered such advice to the freed- of \$6,944,450, making as the grand aggregate the be sustained; for clearly, having confessed the il- a people a peculiar government—one too which the men as we thought was for their good and the mulegality of the creation, it belongs to him to show people had opposed in arms until every house in tual benefit of both classes of our population.that it has been cured, otherwise the whole falls. the land was a house of mourning, and until sheer They originated from an honest desire and pur-"If it was a valid Convention for any purpose exhaustion compelled them to desi-t. The loyal and the author of the letter in the Journal admits element, consisting of renegades and traitors, and fess a deep sympathy for the negroes of the Souththat it was, then it was valid to all intents and a few honest Union men, being entrusted with the ern States. Burn and raised in the South, we have purposes as if it had been called in a regular man-reconstruction of the State. The delegates thus formed many and lasting attachments among that For commissary stores. ner." We submit that a fallacy is patent here selected met in Raleigh and constituted the Conalso, and that the proposition as stated is untrue, vention. What analogy can be claimed between It may be true that if valid for any of the purpo- Conventions constituted under such different cir- traits of character and feelings of gratitude shown ses for which it was called, it was valid for all such cumstances? Indeed how can there be a greater by them. And while we know that our advice

pertaining to such Convention as it could possibly tionary. But, suppose there had been no such we will from time to time, continue to give publihave been for any such purpose." But any fur- constituted authority in Rhode Island-that from city to such sentiments as our duty to them seems ther than this we denote the truth of the propsi- any cause there had been no Governor, no Legislation. The point of this fallacy is apparent when ture, no Clerks. Sheriffs, or other officers as was it is remembered that one of the main questions the case here, and the Federal Government had at issue is whether the Convention was endowed authorized Dorr, as Provisional Governor, to call with powers for certain specific purposes only, or such a Convention would not the decision of the whether it was endowed with full powers for all Court have been otherwise? Indeed we think it "So under the English Constitution, no Par- that of the people who acted at his call, would chapter in the political tracts of the Radical par- makes it interesting to enquire into the difference of the terrific Prussian fire. The Prussian's may, liament could be summoned except by a Royal ever have been questioned at all. How then can

Both Conventions did indeed assemble without | But what answer does our cotemporary give to the saction of the Royal writ, and therefore are the supposed case which he puts? Any decision referred to in history, as being properly Conven- of the U. S. Court any other Court, Supreme tions and not Parliaments. This is in itself a sig- or Inferior? Not at all. He simply gives his own nificant fact. The first Convention was assem- individual private opinion, and not even that posbled in 1660, in the name of the keepers of the itively or unequivocally. He only says, "we think liberty of Eugland, by authority of Parliament .- it exceedingly doubtful" whether his authority It was dissolved by the King on 29th December, would have ever been questioned at all. Non con 1660, "in a speech full of the most gracious ex- stat, because it was unquestioned that it was valid. pressions," so that it acted only about eight And yet he asks as with the triumph of an irrisistmonths instead of eighteen years, and its acts lible conclusion, "How then can there be any ques-

> But he says, "the late Convention did not derive its powers in the slightest degree from the through the Provisional Governor," but "wholly from the people of the State," and while denying paraded the streets in arrogant processions. The 'that the Convention was not' the Convention of the people, that the delegates were not the choice of the people," admits "there may be and there with sufficient promptness. doubtless is some force in this," though not enough for any serious objection.

If the indisputable facts which we have presented in regard to the history of the call for the Convention, and the qualifications required of both the electors and members thereof, do not convince every one that it was the manifest and avowed design that only what was called, in the parlance of the day, the loyal element, should participate in "the reconstruction of the State;" thing that we can say, can have that effect. It was openly avowed that if there were only five thousand loyal men in a State, that to them beonged the exclusive right of re-construction, and the country was subjected to such a reign d terror that no man dare oppose the Federal Government or criticise its officials without risk of arrest and trial before military tribunal, and to this day it is a question how far a man may safely express his honest convictions on certain questions. Gen. Grant is still supervisor of the press. If we carry ourselves back to our condition and feeling, one year ago, we can fully appreciate the assertion that the late Convention was in point of fact

We have thus far given no opinion as to the true theory upon which the much vexed question can be settled, we have simply contented ourselves with rebutting as best we could, with the time off for example are the percent of New York opening from the percent opening from with rebutting as best we could, with the time off, for example, are the negroes of New Orleans murky conclave for failing to do ample justice to and space allowed us, the assertion that the late after the fight they have had with the whites?— The elections went on rapidly and smoothly. There were scarcely any contests, for the nation had, during more than a year, been kept in constant expectation of a of the sovereign people of North Carolina and, expect to find employers and friends among the

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a representative of the people of the State.

should on this occasion prac- ment de jure and de facto administered by Gov. him respected and prosperous. For these, he ion, chuckling to himself, stroking his b-Vance and his subordinates, which was succeeded, must have the good will of the white community. ral haversack so self-complacently and ejaculating, after the surrender of our armies, by the de facto. This good will is more valuable,—is worth not "good time!" to.

They certainly deserve great credit for the prode .facto Provisional government; immediate- soldiers carry. which one of England's most eminent judges thus ly under Gov. Holden, in turn succeeded by the de. facto Government administered by Governor Worth, which still exists and under which we ing, without any royal summons, not a consequence. They did not assemble without a writ, and then make the throne live and pay taxes. Regarding this as a Government de facto that had a known Constitution and laws and officers to determine and administer them, there would seem to be no difficulty about and accordingly it is declared by statue William and Mary that the Convention was really the two houses of parliament, notwithstanding the want of write or other detects offices. The validity of any ordinance of the Convention could then be tested without involving lead the negroes, and while taking all proper pre-How was the late North Carolina Convention the question of the loyalty of the Court, before which it was tried, and would depend simply upon wretches who betray them. its conformity to the recognized law of the existing de facto Government, which it would clearly Provisional Governor of the State, whose duty it be the province of the Court as the judicial branch thereof to determine. But as we have said, we historic Congress, "the citizens of the States lately At the earliest practicable period to prescribe such rules merely throw out this suggestion for what it is in rebellion," were not to be admitted into the worth, without having had time to examine it army of the United States. We suppose, even the

The New Orleans Riot.

The recent disturbance in New Orleans, of which we have already given some facts, and still further particulars are given in to-day's issue, is deeply to be deplored. It is just such a scene as That the military commander of the department, and the Radicals are desirous of exciting all over the ets and persons in the military and naval service, South. In speaking of our relations and duties towards the freedmen sometime since, we then said that for political success the Radicals would mortgage the blood of the negroes and make such Immediately, therefore, Governor Holden issues | bloody forfeitures of the same as would secure their purpose. This scene is the first of a similar charernment, in relation to the people of the State, should be lacter they desire to inaugurate as a set off to the lacter they desire they desire to inaugurate as a set off to the lacter they desire to inaugurate as a set off to the lacter they desire to inaugurate as a set off to the lacter they desire they desire they desire to inaugurate as a set off to the lacter they desire t proaching national assemblage may jeopardize their success, scenes must be enacted in the South which will furnish food for political excitement and sectional prejudice. We have in the terrible country. son will rote for members to comprise it, who shall occurrences of this week in New Orleans, an evidence of the character of the means intended to July 13, 1866, and entitled, An Act making apbe used to prevent a reconstruction of the Union. propriations for the support of the Army for the from the first moment Hanover, Saxony and Hesse Money and blood will be freely expended to de-Measures will be perfected as early as practicable, feat the President in his patriotic attempts to restore the Government.

> We have on several occasions given our views at length in regard to the proper relations which pose to secure their welfare, for we candidly conrace, not only on account of faithful services rendered, but from an honest admiration for many will be suspected and have no weight when opposed to that of their new friends, so-called, still

The success with which those men at the South who desire to excite collisions between our people and the blacks and stimulate violence, have met with in New Orleans will be heralded over the North and will form an important and telling bloody murders of Union men and negroes by gigantic rebels. We may expect for the next rebels. The terrible scene has shifted from Memout as the winning card in their political campaign, what city is next on the list.

In commenting on this last riot the Richmond with the further wickedness that was designed .-Such an assemblage was itself a breach of the peace. It was self the handful of men that met several years ago in a cock-loft in Alexandria and called themselves the Convention of Virginia were to re-assemble now in Richmond, for the purpose of seizing again upon our State government.

There were further aggravating and irritating circumstances. Gov. Welles, who was elected Governor of Louisiana after the same manner in which Underwood was elected Sepator of Virginia, and who is no less an offence to his State, sided with the defunct conventionists, and, like Underwood, once more, abuses his position to betray his people. Again :- the negroes had been prepared for participation by nightly harangues, that inmilitary authorities at whose instance it was called flamed their fancies and excited their passions and on the day when the Convention met, they first assault was by a negro in procession, upon a citizen who perhaps did not yield him the track

> The main excitement, however, seems, to have been around the Hall in which the Revolutionists met, and which was soon crowded with negroes as their support. Thus there were outrage, insult, challenge and assault offered to the whites, and the whites responded. There was nothing strange in this result. It was what the managers expected and desired and contrived. Such a collision with their own retention of power, and who display an utter recklessness and desperation in the choice of means. War with England, nation-

We hope our people will do what they can to relations with the whites among whom they live? riage bell."

They are not able to cope with the whites,

If we could reach the freedmen, therefore, we would tell them to reject the counsels of the men them pay pilotage; and to seek peace and pursue it. To the whites we appeal to repress, to discourage, to keep down, that hostility of races which, unknown among us in the days of slavery, has lately made such alarming growth. Make great allowance for the baleful influences that mis- Extract from a Letter of a Friend (a North Carocautions, visit your chief indignation upon the

The Federal Army.

By a recent act passed at the late session of the members of Congress mentally reserved for rebels that distinguished and desirable favor in case of a foreign war. We do not suppose our people will quarrel much about this matter, even should they be excluded forever. Most of us have had quite enough fighting, and will be content to spend the balance of our lives in peace and quiet.

But if we are considered too disloyal to be enrolled as soldiers under "the flag," or to be represented in Congress, possibly it may be a subject of congratulation that our terrible ain has not tainted us to such a degree that our money is not desired in the Federal Treasury. While we are actually denied representation in the Nationor concern is manifested in establishing post routes (this does not pay,) we find all the offices connected with the Treasury Department filled by officials collected from every nook and corner of the miration must be accorded to Prussia for her bril-

year ending the 6th of June, eighteen hundre some interesting information. The sum total of 791 83. The Freedmen's Bureau being a branch nice sum of \$38,008,241 83. The various items gratz, defeated it with immense loss, (the prisonfor the Bureau are set forth, as follows:

missioners...... For salaries of clerks. For stationery and printing For quarters and fuel ..... For clothing for distribution. for medical department For school superintendents. or repairs and rent of school houses and asy-

Differences of Time at Prominent Points.

The inauguration of submarine telegraphic communication by means of the Atlantic cable ty, and Harper, in his Journal of Civilization (?) of time in the various cities in different parts of writ under the great seal." "But the Parliament there be any question about the powers of this will illustrate for the appreciating appetite of gap- the world. When it is 12 o'clock high noon at sing thousands, the horrible persecutions, and New York it is fifty-five minutes and forty-two and constant instruction in the use of this partieseconds after 4 (P. M.) at London; fifty-seven ular rifle, of course, enhance its effectiveness. minutes and twenty seconds after 6 (P. M.) at St. month the most heated abuse from the pen and Petersburg; seventeen minutes, twenty-four secon the hustings of disloyal and blood-thirsty onds after 7 (P. M.) at Jerusalem; fifty-one minutes and forty-four seconds after 6 (P. M.) at Conphis to New Orleans, and who can tell, in the stantinople; forty minutes and thirty-two seconds bloody programme which these men have marked after 4 (P. M.) at Madrid; thirty-one minutes and three weeks married. twenty seconds after 5 (P. M.) at Bremen; thirty minutes and fifty-four seconds after 4 (P. M.) at with each other. Never such happiness as their's Dublin; and forty-one minutes and twenty-four before! The felicity of Adam and his lady before seconds after 6 (P. M.) at Florence.

The difference of time between the extreme not to be mentioned in the same breath. it is noon at New York.

For the Journal. "FALLS OF TAB RIVER, ' July 29, 1866.

On Saturday was chronicled, at this place, the the shape of a Freedmen's Pic Nic, in the annals we should ever quarrel, and have thoughts towards of the Bureau.

The spot selected for the festivity was the grove, on the North side of the river, known as the Lewis grove," from the gentleman who occupies the most locally prominent residence. The affair had been in contemplation some time, the mana- May I be drawn and quartered (another ki s) if gers, freedmen, appointed, and all the arrange. ever I speak one word that shall cause a tear to if I would get well; do give it to me." On ments perfected a fortnight before hand. I suppose it was designed as a partial perpetuation of the old custom slave owners had of allowing their try so hard to be just the faithful, loving wife you hands several days "holyday and feasting" when the-corn was "laid by;" but with this essential difference,-formerly the slaves had several days instead of one, and the feast was furnished at the in the music! I do wish people who will wear again, and soon ran up to her father, crying : master's expense.

On the day appointed, from the time

"The sun, in russet mantle clad, Walked o'er the dew on you high Eastern hills." dark clouds, in fragmentory detachments, com menced gathering, like radii to the centre, until and blue look so much alike by gas light." by ten o'clock the grove seemed obscured by the sable canopy, only relieved, ever and anon, by a that I could not be deceived. Blue especially her. Previously, as we have stated, she had been scintillation of light, emitted from an oval cavity, light blue-looks fearfully on a dark complexioned was wanted for political purposes, by men who as some jovial freedmen would display the splen-person !" are indifferent to everything as compared dor of his "ivory" in a "small smile." Several Websterian Hanes, who were invited for the pur- But the flowers were not blue, they were green. pose, eloquently addressed the assemblage. I saw them at Mrs. Gray's shop before they were Some of them gave very sound and wholesome advice to their less ve. bose, but probably more inal bankruptcy, the destruction of the negroes, the continued dissolution of the South,—all these they risk or incur. as mere electioneering expedients.

In destruction of the negroes, the dustrious conferes, relative to husbanding their self right, my love, but I have a very good eye for color, and I noticed these flowers with great if she did it would kill her. But, on her father attention. Blue anemones with yellow centres." They would as soon the country should be lost, as the leader of the orchestre, —ebony visaged—who Phil. Very pretty for a light skinned woman, but lorgive him, for it would kill her. Finally, after mounted a stump and politely informed the "beaux horrid for a brunette!" of melancholy countenances, v that those who desired to participate Terpsichoreanly must "pay the determine a color when I studied it half the even- ing up, said: inaugurate methods to repress the growth of the piper," i. e. deplete the state of their finances to ing." alienation between the races, which has progress- the extent of 25 cents fractional currency. A few ed so rapidly under the late teachings of false and immediately went up to their elbows in their look altogether different by day-light. It was such interested friends. If those who have possessed the ineffable disdain and quietly walked off, while the breeches pockets, cast on the speaker a look of a pale green." love of the poor negroes, were their friends they would ask, what are the negroes to gain by hostile "pitched in lemons" and all went "merry as a mar-

Dinner came off at 2 P. M., and the table bristled with countless embrowned barbecus and epivited to partake, but I heard of none doing so. more than a year, been kept in constant expectation of a parliament. Writs, indeed, had been twice issued and twice recalled. Some constituent bodies had, under those recalled. Some constituent bodies had, under those writs, actually proceeded to the choice of representatives. There was searcely a county in which the gentry and year in this article—we have further to say in this article—we have further to say in this article—we have further to say in this article—we to curry in defiance of the King and Lord Lieutennt, and the some such dark—eyes disappeared like the source and the some such dark—eyes disappeared like the source of the farm and house has been suggested to us and to let it pass for what it is worth. Out opposition. The Prince gave strict orders that no parliament. Writs, indeed, had been twice issued and therefore, entitled to legislate for her—neither do whites as before. They have incursed evils from the art all abate the art of the "fanny!"

"And I say: it was blue, so there!"

"And I say: it was blue, so there!"

"You are a wretch, Phil! a real mean, heartless grown and to let it pass for what it is worth. Out opposition. The Prince gave strict orders that no Prince gave and prince deal shades are the strict orders that all abate the ardio of the "Fanny!"

"And I say: the strict order that th They suffered far most in killed. They will scarce Dinner over, dancing again commenced, expect to find employers and friends among the and proceeded in spite of several showers, that

military government of Gen. Sherman and his only more in dollars, but more in protection, - per manner in which they demeaned themselves; with his handkerchief. "I wish I'd never seen a army, which in turn was succeeded by the than all the rifles that Springfield can make or no drunkenness or disturbance marred the hilarity of the day, and I venture to assert that no white crowd of the same dimensions would have deport-

ed themselves with more decorum. I am of the impression that the name of the who are steering their bark to ruin, and making place will have to be changed to "Pic Nic Falls," as this makes three in the same number of months plate of musins she took aim at Phil's head. and when the grove has had time to become thor- being a woman, her aim was not so accurate as oughly disinfected, we may look out for another might have been, and the plate went throng Caucassian celebrtion! \* E----b.

For the Journal.

linian) now in Germany, with Reference to the Wer in Europe.

It is intensely interesting both in a military and political point of view, but too long a story for a letter. My sympathies are entirely with Austria-it is alwavs my fate to be on the losing side. Prussia, in never had any. her arrogance, forced Austria into a position in which she was obliged to fight or be humiliated, and Italy took advantage of Austria's moment of weakness to grasp at a province which every one wishes her (Italy) to have, but which, we do not like to see taken under such circumstances. Prussia and Italy, too, have all the radical, revolutionarv and ultra democratic elements of Europe on their side, and I always instinctively oppose any cause which they uphold. So far from sympathizing with your feelings on the subject, I love Germany next to my own country, and my heart bleeds for the woes that the brilliant but unscrupulous policy of one man (Bismarck) has inflicted In point of numbers, there is (or was) little dis-

parity, about a million of men on each side. -Austria counting for 700,000 and her Southern German allies for 300,000 men, while Prussia and and the Northern German States count for 600,000 and Italy for 400,000 men. Politically, I have said. Austria claims all our sympathy, but our adliant milit ry exploits. The war had lasted but No. 103 of the public acts of Congress approved three weeks and actual hostilities but ten days, when the great Empire of Austria lay prostrate.-Glance at the map. Prussia overrun within a week Cassel, the only Northern German States that opand sixty-seven, and for other purposes, presents posed her, advancing then in two great divisions from Prussia, Silesia and from Saxony, thro' the mountains that Lorder all Northern Bohemia, appropriations for the army proper is \$31,063,- and behind which lay 300,000 men, the very flower of the Austrian army, the Prussians fought of the military, increases this amount by the sum for a week a series of brilliant engagements, and succeeding in routing their two armies, attacked the whole Austrian force near the fortress Konigers count by tens of thousands) and drove it back into Moravia. All Bohemia is in their hands, and there is nothing to prevent their marching upon Vienna and dictating terms of peace there. At this juncture, Austria cedes Venetia to Napoleon, he urges an armistice, and will doubtless become the arbiter in the dispute and gain something for France, but not the Rhine provinces,-Those he can never have until after a desperate war against united Germany.

The Prussians have made a most brilliant campaign, quite Napoleonic, accord them all credit for it, but they owe much to their needle gun, a superior breech-loading rifle which can be fired What proportion of these thirty-eight millions at the rate of six shots per minute and will kill at 'the States lately in rebellion" will be called up- a distance of 600 to 800 yards. All Europe is now herself by seizing the bell-cord, which brough on to pay, cannot now be ascertained, and when agog with this gun, and France and England are her two servants speedily on the spott instantly at work to furnish breech loaders to all this tribute is paid, we have performed all the their troops. The muzzle loader is condemned breakers, and if Fanny's explanation had not been military service required of us by the Government. henceforth and must pass away with flint locks, enforced by sundry touches of her broomstick smooth bore cannon and other such relics of the past. So great was the execution of this Prussian rifle, that the Austrian infantry, whose strong point is the use of the bayonet, could scarcel use it, being unable to get to close quarters in the face indeed, thank God and their Zundnadelgewehr for their success. The perfect drill and discipline of the Prussian army, together with their careful

# TURNING THE TABLES.

Philemon Hayes and Fanny Ray had been just

They sat at breakfast in their coozy dining-room one fine morning in summer, totally infatuated they made the acquaintance of the serpent, was

lawless and revolutionary proceeding, is obvious; East and West points of the United States is three coffee, and made a practice of embracing at least seized with convulsions, giving unmistakable twice—sometimes thrice—during every meal. Just tween Singapore and Chins, it is midmingth when low, they were speaking of disagreements. Some friends of theirs had fallen out and refused to fall in again.

"We never will disagree, will we? Phil, dear?" asked Mrs. Fanny. "Disagree! will the heavens fall?" returned

Phil, tragically. "I sincerely hope not. It would be decidedly grandest, gloomiest and most peculiar" event, in disagreeable," laughed Fanny; "but if I thought each other, I should be tempted to terminate my

existence! "My precious Fanny!" cried Phil, springing up and upsetting the toast plate on the carpet, of nitric acid and sweet oil, she would get well. H which he was entirely oblivous in his eagerness to get his arms around Fanny-"My little foolish darling! as if we should ever be soabsurd! (a kiss.) fill the divine eyes of my dearest (a third explo-

ion) Fanny ! "O, how happy you make me, Phil! I shall eserve. Now finish your breakfast, deary. The toast will be growing cold. And oh, Phil! did you notice Mrs. Smith's horrid new bonnet last time she screamed out that her tooth hurt her night? I declare! it destroyed all my pleasure After an interval of half a minute, she cried ou

such untasteful bonnets would stay at home from those delightful concerts!" "So do I, Fanny ! I noticed the ugly thing the moment we entered the hall! Blue flowers and

pink ribbons, and she dark as a Creole!

"No, my love, the flowers were green-Green "I know they do, but I noticed it so particular

"So it does, Phil, I quite agree with you, dear. purchased.

"My dearest Fanny, of course you think your-

But it was by gas-light, my love. It would with her.

"It was such a pale blue. I remember, I thought of the sky before a storm.' "And I thought of the sea. It was nearly a sea green!'

Why. Fanny! ridiculous! It was sky blue!

"Do you mean to tell me I lie?"

"I mean to tell you you are mistaken!" "Which amounts to the same thing!"

- natu- man!" and Phil, in his agitation, upset his col fee, realding the cat's back and himself at the same

"The dence!" cried he, rubbing his red fingers woman !

"What's that, sir?" "Confound the women! They're a curse to the

world!" "You brute!" cried Mrs. Hayes, now thor oughly incensed-"take that!" and seizing the the window amashing in the new tile of Fi James Jones, who was passing; and the m fins were scattered in wild confusion about

Phil was indignant. He laid his hand on the

"Oh. strike!" exclaimed Fanny, "it will o be in peace with your other conduct. Don't any no ions of honor restrain you, because vo

"Fanny, beware! you nay try me too far." "I'll go home to pa, tha I will. You inhuman monster, you!"—" I'll be divorced from you that very day. So there!" and the platter of ha made a journey after the muffins. Just at that moment, Phil's uncle John,

shrewd old fellow, appeared on the scene. surveyed the group with an anxious twinkle "What's the matter, Fanny? Anything go wrong?" he inquired.

"Gone wrong! Matter Jenough! Oh, Unel John. he's a wretch, and he set out to strike m with a poker. "And she threw a plate of muffins and the ha

at me !" "He's a monster, Uncle John. I'll be divorced from him this very day. He's worse than

"So he is," cried Uncle John, entering warm into the spirit of the thing. "So he is"—striping off his coat—"and I'll settle the matter: once. . You stand back, Fanny; I'll give him suc a thrashing as he'll be likely to remember Striking his wife with a poker, indeed! I'll re tify matters;" and Uncle John grasped the lon handled feather duster and flourished it three

eningly around the head of his nephew. "There, sir, take that! and that! and that exclaimed he, bringing down the feathers on the houlders of the amazed Phil. "Fanny, 1 lear, I'll not leave a bone of him whole.'

Fanny's round blue eyes had been grown larger and larger—and now her indignation bur-'John Hays!" screamed shel; "you're a he then, and an old meddling vagabond. Let Phi alone! He's my dear, dear husband, and you's no business to touch him. He's an angel! H never intended to strike me. Be-still striking him or you'll be sorry!" and Fanny seized the broom from behind the door and 116 mred to do battle. "Stand back !" cried Urcle John, "he's a mor ster and deserves death. The man would threa en to strike a woman ought to be hung.

Fanny's eyes blazed—she flew at Uncle Jo with the spite of a tigress, and the way the tri went round the room was worth witnessing. Uncle John after Phil. with the duster, and Fanny after Uncle John with the broom.

Phil. made a spring for the window, but ther was a whatnot in the way, and getting his legs en tangled in that, he brought the whole concern the floor, ambrotypes, books, vases, rare china, an a hundred cherished curiosities, were involved direct ruin.

Phil. went down with the other things, Uncl. John stumbled over him, and Fanny only saved

the consequences might have been serious. The first moment of calm was seized upon by the young couple to embrace each other.

'My angel Fanny !" "My precious Phil!" and then followed a series of explosions like the bursting of a series of bee

bottles And Uncle John left the house during this in teresting performance, still firmly of the opinion that the surest way of reconciling a wife to her husband is to get a third person to help her abuse

A Remarkable Case.

The following article is indeed what the caption ndicates—a most remarkable case. We conclud it must be true, from the fact that there are many persons of known truth and veracity, w testify to the authenticity of the statement Some time ago, a farmer living near El Pass had a daughter about ten years old. While play ing with the cat one day, the animal turned and bit her on the arm. Several days passed, and the wound on the little girl's arm healed. One day the table she attempted to drink water, and city and procured some medicine for her from physician. Returning home, he found his dang

having been able to swallow anything since first convulsions. As soon as she saw her father she climbed into his arms, with the exclamation "Father, I've seen Mary." (Mary was an infant sister, who died seve

er lying on a lounge, evidently in great pain, i

Her father, thinking that her mind was wande ing, attempted to quiet her but she still insiste that she had seen her little sister, and that Ma had told her that if she took a ten-spoonful father told her to lie down, and he would fix t medicine he had got from town,—she present got up again, exclaiming :

"Father, Mary says I must take the acid n refusing, she again lay down on the lounge. Pr sently she got up a third time, crying :

"Father, I must have it; Mary says I mand that I must have a tooth pulled. I must bled in the mouth.' Her father told her to keep still. In a shot

"Mary says I must have my tooth pulled," at the same moment the tooth (a sound one dropped out on the floor. The little girl said: "See, father, Mary has pulled it; now go get

The astonished father finally got a teaspoonfu of acid, and mixing it with sweet oil, gave it unable to swallow; but she drank the mixture without any trouble, and returning to the loung lay down, saying that all she had to do now wa to keep still. Mary said that she would get nel Her father prepared the medicine he had r ceived from the physician, and approaching thounge, told her that she also must take this. Si

much persuasion, she took the medicine. "Why, Fanny! how absurd! As if I could not remained quiet for a few moments, and then stand

"I am dying, father.; Mary says I shall soon be

Sne called the neighbors around her, many of whom were present to witness the extraordinary scene, and bade them all good bye. "Kiss me mother, said she, I am dying."

Turning to her father she bade him good bye, and then added: "Mary says I must forgive you before I die.

She then asked to be laid on the lounge, and crossing her arms in front of her, breathed her last in a few minutes.

The truth of this statement is you hed for by many and reliable witnesses. Our informant last